PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Posts and Duks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

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No. 52,550—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,981	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,797	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,781	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing at 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot be on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
CZEKELATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 602.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 154.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
*S. S. SILESIA	.....	5,189	about the 17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

Class Rs. 293. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	.....	2,771	5th May, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,

BANKERS & PASSENGER AGENTS,
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)
8, Hornby Road—BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA—8, Dalhousie Square, E.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—(Head Office), 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
MARSEILLES—82, Rue de la Republique.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.
CAPE TOWN S.A.—78, Adderley Street.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 200, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 Months, at interest to be learned on Application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
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VOLUMINOUS Private CODE minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
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GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Handbooks sent free on Application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES AT REDUCED RATES,

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

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19, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS FOR PERUSAL IN THE MORNING AND NOON AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION ALSO HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th May at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on THURSDAY the 8th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Basrah, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 10th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about SUNDAY, 4th May.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1902.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902,
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Schmitz, to sail on or about 28th May, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

THIS IS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY, AND THIS IS THE TIME TO TRY.

We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only UP TO THE 17TH MAY 1902, AND THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON THE 24TH MAY, 1902, ON THE "ART UNION PRINCIPLE"

in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—
SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,
—OR A—
GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED,
RS. 8.
WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and
WELL WORTH THE MONEY
—OR AN—
ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to post right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of main-springs, and oil etc.,

—OR A—
Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.
—OR A—
DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 4.

PRIZES.		Rs.
1 Prize		1,000
1 Do.		500
1 Do.		250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each		250
2 Do.	100	200
2 Do.	75	150
4 Do.	50	200
10 Do.	25	250
100 Do.	10	1,000
200 Do.	5	1,000
200 Do.	1	200
523 Prizes	Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

KEATING'S POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER. POWDER.

IS HARMLESS to Animal Life.

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES,

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

The genuine powder bears the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

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HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE & CO.,
Proprietors.

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

A MOST POWERFUL, RELIABLE AND SPEEDY CURE FOR

Influenza, Malarial Fevers, Ague, Chill, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Dumbagoe,

AND ALL DISEASES

Arising from Biliary derangement caused by Malaria. Is used as a Preventive and cure in Epidemic Fevers and Plague. Acts like a charm!

☞ Beware of spurious Imitations.

SOLD by all CHEMISTS and at THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY, No. 16 and 18, ABDOOL RHEMAN STREET.

Chemists, MADON SONS & CO., Bombay.

PLEASE NOTE.—We have no connection with any other Firms of Name similar to ours. Ours is the First Shop as you enter the above Street from the Crawford Market side.

THREE IMPORTANT FACTS ABOUT THE

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

1.—OVER THREE QUARTERS OF A MILLION STERLING per annum is being paid in Death Claims year by year.

2.—THE FUNDS IN HAND amount to over £ 9,900,000 and have increased 50 per cent. in the last 15 years.

3.—THE LIVES who die are annually replaced by more than double the number of new carefully selected lives.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary.

N. B.—POLICIES ISSUED IN RUPEES OR IN STERLING.

LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,

KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.
AFFILIATED TO THE MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

Miss STEPHENSON-JELLIE, B. A. (Honours) University of London; Late Vice-Principal of High Schools in England, South Hampstead (London, N. W.) and Southport. Honours Certificate from Oxford University in English: Double Scholar, University College, Bristol.

ASSISTED BY

Miss WILLIAMS (First Division Certificate, College of Preceptors, England), and a complete staff of thoroughly efficient Government Certificated Teachers.

THE KHURSHAED MUNZIL which was formerly known as the 32nd Mess House, is a large double storied building in its own extensive grounds, and has been rendered admirably suited to the requirements of a Boarding School by the expenditure thereon of more than a lakh of rupees from the Martiniere Female Education Fund, to supply additional class rooms, music-rooms, covered playground, and dormitories.

The girls are educated up to the work of the Government High or Final Standard of Education for Europeans in India and are presented annually for independent examination by the High School Examiners of the Government.

(The Government letter of 25th July, 1899, raised the Lucknow Martiniere Girl's School to the High or Final Standard).

Prizes are annually given at the Martiniere Prize Distribution to those girls who do their best in daily lessons and in the terminal and annual examinations, as also to those who distinguish themselves by their good conduct through the year.

In the recent Government examinations the Lucknow Martiniere Girls' School sent in 27 candidates of whom 26 passed,

NAMELY.

Eleven for the Primary School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Seven for the Middle School. This was the first time the candidates had appeared for this public examination. They all passed.

Nine for the High School. This was the first time these candidates had appeared for this public examination. Eight of the nine passed.

TERMS

For the Scholastic or working year.

BOARDERS.

	Fees for the Scholastic year payable quarterly in advance.	That is to say, the charge for each of the working months is as follows.
For each girl under 12 years of age ...	Rs. 170	Rs. 17
For each girl above 12 years of age ...	Rs 210	Rs. 21

The above charges include Board, Tuition, and Medical attendance.

In case two or more sisters come from the same family, full fees will be charged for only one girl. For the others, there will be a reduction of two rupees each per mensem.

DAY SCHOLARS.

Charge for Tuition ..... Rs. 5 per mensem
Use of School Omnibus ..... Rs. 5 per mensem

MUSIC.

Pupils can have instruction in music, on payment of an extra charge of Rs. 8 per mensem, which includes the use of Pianos.

Apply to THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE RETURNS FOR 1901 SHOW LARGE INCREASE TO FUNDS,

WHICH NOW EXCEED

Rs. 1,80,00,000.

The Rates are the Lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's experience since its formation in 1874.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and Conditions of the ORIENTAL.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

TREACHER & CO.'S CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from P. DUBOIS & Co., Bordeaux.

EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

	Special Cash Rates. Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
COTES ST. EULALIE	per doz. 10 0	6 0
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "fine flavour and body, in great demand"	" 11 8	6 4
BORDEAUX, "a favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux"	" 11 8	6 4
PETIT MEDOC, "possesses body, with pleasing flavour"	" 13 8	7 0

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "full-bodied, of high character and flavour"	" 16 0	8 8
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "soft and delicate, with fine flavour"	" 23 8	12 8
GRAVES (white Bordeaux)	" 19 0	10 0
CHATEAU LAROSE, "extremely delicate, with exquisite flavour and bouquet"	" 29 0	16 8
CHATEAU MARGAUX, "exceedingly choice, with great fragrance and delicate bouquet"	" 36 0	19 0

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

NEMESIS' AGUE SPECIFIC.

THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St.
Bombay.

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ICES,
REFRESHMENTS.
CAKES, PLAIN AND DECORATED.
PASTRY
Made by an experienced hand,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
CONFECTIONERY.
BUTTER SCOTCH AND TOFFEES.
CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS
IN
FANCY BOXES,
HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.
WINES AND SPIRITS.

64, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
(ESTABLISHED 1858).

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD.
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
now merged in the ROYAL INSURANCE, CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £100,000. PAID UP £50,000.
GENERAL MINING BANKERS.

Business undertaken in all Mining Shares quoted or not quoted on the London Stock Exchange.
Advances made on Mining Shares.
Mining Properties Negotiated. Correspondence Invited.

ADDRESS—THE SECRETARY,
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SMOKE LIVIERATO & CO.'S HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.

FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.

FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.

We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.

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BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER

SPOONS AND FORKS.

WELL BALANCED, WELL FINISHED, HIGH CLASS,
The Best that English Manufacture Can Produce,
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

BEST QUALITY.		FIDDLE. Rs. a.	SPEAR. Rs. a.	KING'S. Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	11 12	16 8	22 0
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE SPOONS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
DESSERT FORKS	" "	22 0	30 0	37 0
TABLE FORKS	" "	28 0	42 8	50 0
SECOND QUALITY.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
TEA SPOONS	Per Doz.	10 0	15 12	18 14
DESSERT SPOONS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE SPOONS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4
DESSERT FORKS	" "	19 0	25 4	33 12
TABLE FORKS	" "	25 8	38 8	46 4

TABLE CUTLERY

BEST ENGLISH MADE
DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.

HANDLES.		BONE. Rs. a.	XYLONITE. Rs. a.	IVORY. Rs. a.
DESSERT KNIVES	Per Doz.	14 12	15 12	29 12
TABLE KNIVES	" "	18 8	19 8	42 0
MEAT CARVERS	" Pair	7 8	8 0	15 0
STEEL	Each	2 4	2 8	5 8

For Price List of Electroplate and Silver Ware please apply to

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER.

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT AND CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:— H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
TO BE HAD OF ALL WINE AND SPIRIT DEALERS.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE BRAND LEADING.

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.;
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.

German Sausages assorted in Tins, Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
J. LEPELLETIER FRENCH BUTTER, in Tins.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram, Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

MEETING OF THE HINDU COMMUNITY.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Hindu Community will be held at MADHUV BAG, on SUNDAY, the 4th Inst., at 4.30 P. M., to adopt a Congratulatory address to HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY the KING-EMPEROR, EDWARD VII, on the occasion of His Majesty's Coronation, when your attendance is earnestly solicited.

Yours Truly,

Sir Balchandra Krishna,	Tokersey Shamji Jivraj.
Seth Tribhowandas Viraji-wandas,	Lakhamsey Nappoo.
Harkisandas Narotamdas,	Mooljl Haridas,
Seth Ragunathdas Gopaldas,	Yeknath Ragunath Khote,
Hon. Mr Gokuldas K. Parekh,	Rao Bahadur Vrandeo Jagannath Kirtikar,
Hon Mr Justice N G Chandavarkar,	Rao Bahadur Ghanesham Nilkanth Nadkarni,
Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya,	Dr G B Brahhakor,
Chabildas Laloobhai,	Ranchhodas Tribhovandas,
Goverdhandas Gokuldas Tejpal,	Vithaldas Gopaldas,
Veerchand Deepchand,	Lakhmidas Bhimji,
Gordhandas Sunderdas Mulji,	Nagindas Doolabhram,
Dharamsey Morarji Gokuldas	Rao Saheb Narayen Trimbuck Vaid,
Karsandas Chanbidas,	Vasunji Manji,
Gordhandas Khetao,	Vasanji Tricumji,
Rao Bahadur Banslal Atmaram,	Rao Bahadur Harichand Krishna Joshi,
Hon Mr Daji Abaji Khare,	Bhaishanker Nanabhai,
Chaturbhuj Morarji,	Jamsetram Nanabhai,
Vijbhookun Atmaram,	Bhimrao Atmaram,
Bhagwandas Narotamdas,	Jasodrihan Gopal,
Ganpat Sadashiv Rao,	Rao Bahadur Allapa Balaram,
Jagmohandas Vandravandas Bhadeshra,	Kishanlal Ratanlal Daftari,
Karamsey Damji,	Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathoo Sailor,
Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji,	Dandekar Nandlal Chandas Sookhadwalla,
Bual Jivanji,	Rao Bahadur Dr. Santaram
Rangi Vinayak Rao Shanker Joshi,	Vinayak Sarnaik,
Fakirchand Premchand Roychand,	Shamrao Vithal,
Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad	Dr. Shantaram Vithal,
Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey,	Ganesh K Paldhye,
Rao Bahadur Vassonji Khimji,	Rao Bahadur Vithairao Krushnaji Vandekar,
Jagmohandas Varjiwandas,	Dr Popat Prabhuram,
Poeranmull Gooji Sagani,	Vishram Jayji,
Narandas Parbhotamdas,	P. V. Joshi
Choonilal Pansilal	Choonilal Dharumdas,
	Satpji Nowroji.

TRIBHOVANDAS MUNGULDAS,
NANU NARAYAN KOTHARE,
MANMOHANDAS RAMJI,
BABI SITARAM DIKSHIT,
KALIANDAS KESHAWDAS,
S. D. KHOTE,
NAROTAM MORARJI GOCULDAS,
N. V. MANDLIK,
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
DINANATH BALKRISHNA NAIK,
Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 2nd May, 1902.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 15 (Fifteen) per Share free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1901, has been declared and will be paid to the Shareholders on the Register on the 1st day of May, 1902, at the Company's Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 12th day of May, 1902, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
S. M. MOSES,
Director.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st May, 1902.

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Number of prizes:		Number of prizes:	
1 of 200,000	Marks.	16 of 10,000	Marks.
1 of 100,000	"	36 of 5,000	"
1 of 75,000	"	101 of 3,000	"
2 of 70,000	"	135 of 2,000	"
1 of 65,000	"	1 of 1,500	"
1 of 60,000	"	612 of 1,000	"
1 of 55,000	"	1000 of 300	"
2 of 50,000	"	20 of 200	"
1 of 40,000	"	77 of 150	"
1 of 30,000	"	30343 of 100	"
1 of 20,000	"	9.81 of 150, 148, 115, 100 M.	
		10882 of 78, 45, 21 Mark.	

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Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to					Payable at death, or in						
		10 years.		15 years.		20 years.	15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.		
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	8	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	18	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY
BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY.
ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration, The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

A VOICE FROM THE JUNGLES ! !

CAMP ANAS, PANCH MAHALS, 17-2-02.

DEAR SIR,—

YOU will see from the above address that I am encamped right away in the Jungles. Before coming here, I purchased a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE. I can honestly say that I did not know its worth, till I tried it on a man here suffering from persistent malarial fever, and I can conscientiously say that with one bottle, the fever ceased, and so far has not returned. I had been giving the man QUININE for days together, but still the fever kept on, but on taking one bottle only of your mixture, he has not had a return of the fever.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) HENRY H. SPOONER,
In charge Opium Police, Anas.

To

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

The above is one out of many unsolicited Testimonials. BATLI WALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS, & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Philips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c. &c. &c, or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re. 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness around the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

Each Bottle bears the Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, and, thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 16th instant, both days inclusive.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
W. KNOWLES,
Ag. General Manager.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY
KING, HAMILTON & Co.
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO

HOCKEY.

THE AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT this year will start 22ND MAY.
Entries close on THURSDAY, 8th May.
Entrance Subscription, Rs. 2.
The WINNERS are entitled to hold the CUP for one year in India.
Entries should be sent as soon as possible with fee to the Undersigned.
Rules 1901-1902.

P. J. ARNOT,
Honorary Secretary Hockey,
Bombay Gymkhana.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING THE MYSORE AND KOLHAPUR STATE RAILWAYS.)
DIRECT THROUGH ROUTES
BETWEEN
BOMBAY, BANGALORE AND MYSORE
AND
CALCUTTA, BANGALORE AND MYSORE.

THE MAIL TRAINS of this Company consisting of "Bogie" Vehicles and the most improved description, lighted throughout with compressed Gas, run between POONA and BANGALORE by the coolest route through the attractive scenery on the Uplands of the Western Ghats, and in Mysore, down either of the two with the Mail Trains over the G. I. P. Railway, according to the following timings:—

		H. M.	Time
Bombay G. I. P. R.	Dep.	14 30	
Poona (S. M. R.)	Arr.	18 45	H. M.
	Dep.	19 1	4 10
Hubli "	Dep.	15 14	
Bangalore "	Arr.	7 40	
		H. M.	Time
Bangalore S. M. R.	Dep.	17 30	
Hubli "	Arr.	2 1	H. M.
	Dep.	2 45	8 15
Poona (G. I. P. R.)	Arr.	6 15	3 45
	Dep.	6 35	
Bombay "	Arr.	11 5	

Through Fares:—First Class Bombay to Bangalore Rs. 47-9-0 between Second " do do " 23-6-0 BOMBAY and Third " by Mail do " 9-6-0 BANGALORE and (by ordinary Train) Bangalore ..... " 6-15-9

2. THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY also forms part of the most direct and cheapest through route between CALCUTTA and BANGALORE.

The following are the timings of the Trains from 1st May 1902:—

		H. M.	Time
Calcutta P. N. R.	Dep.	21 30	
Waltair M. R.	Arr.	19 30	
	Dep.	20 30	
Bezwada (S. M. R.)	Arr.	6 0	H. M. 9 30
	Dep.	6 40	
"	Arr.	13 20	
		H. M.	Time
Bezwada "	Dep.	17 30	
		5	50
		6	30
	Arr.	5	40

between CALCUTTA and BANGALORE: 1st Class Rs. 109 / 2nd Coach " 48-11 | 3rd Class Mail Rs. 21-5-3 / Ordinary " 14-11-3

3. There is only one change of Carriages, namely at Poona, on the journey to or from BOMBAY and BANGALORE, and the Trains of the S. M. Railway run through between BEZWADA and BANGALORE CITY in both directions PASSENGERS to and from Calcutta and other stations on the Bengal-Nagpur and East Coast Railways, change Carriages at Bezwada only.

W. B. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 28th April, 1902.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC are informed that from the 1st May, 1902, the TIME TABLES for certain Trains on this Railway will be REVISED, and particular attention is called to the TIMING of the following trains:—

OF

POONA-BANGALORE SECTION.

1. There will be no change in the MAIL TRAINS between Poona and Bangalore which will leave Poona at 19-15 and Bangalore at 17-0 daily as at present.

2. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN leaving Poona at 8-15 will arrive at Belgaum at 3-11 the next morning, Hubli 10-45 and Bangalore 16-35 the following day.

3. The UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 19-30 Instead of 7-45 and run through to Poona arriving there at 13-15.

4. LOCAL MIXED TRAINS will leave Hubli at 8-5 arriving Belgaum at 2-5 and leave Belgaum at 19-35 arriving Hubli at 15-15.

5. The UP LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Belgaum at 10-45 and arrive Poona at 12-40. The DOWN LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Poona 22-20 and arrive Belgaum 21-45.

BANGALORE-MYSORE-NANJANGUD SECTIONS.

6. The UP MIXED TRAIN from Mysore will start at 20 hours instead of 23-30 and arrive at Bangalore at 5-10 the next morning.

7. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN from Bangalore, will leave at 22 hours instead of 12-40 and arrive at Mysore at 7-30 next morning.

8. There will be no other changes in the Local trains between Bangalore, Mysore and Nanjangud.

HUBLI-GUNTAKAL SECTION.

9. There will be no material changes in the UP and DOWN MIXED MAIL TRAINS between Guntakal and Hubli.

10. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN now leaving Hubli at 7-0 will start at 11-30, Hospet at 18-27 and Bellary at 21-45, and arrive Guntakal at 23-30 connecting there with the Mixed Mail trains southwards to Bangalore, and eastwards to Bezwada.

11. The Up Mixed Train now leaving Guntakal 7-0 will start at 2 hours for Bellary, Hospet and Hubli, arriving at Hubli at the time instead of 18-6 hours.

BEZWADA-GUNTAKAL AND GUATAKAL-BANGALORE SECTIONS.

12. The DOWN MAIL TRAIN now leaving Guntakal at 18-30, and arriving Bangalore at 5-35 and the Up Mail Train now leaving Bangalore at 19-35 and arriving Guntakal at 6-9, WILL BE SUSPENDED.

13. A MIXED MAIL TRAIN will leave Bezwada at 6-0 instead of 19-40 after arrival of the East Coast Mail from Calcutta and arrive Guntakal at 0-45 leaving there at 6-40 and arrive Bangalore at 19-50.

14. A LOCAL DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Guntakal at 7-20 hours and arrive at Donakonda at 9-55.

15. A LOCAL UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Donakonda at 2-40 hours and arrive at Guntakal at 17-0 hours, connecting there with the Mail train to Madras.

16. A LOCAL DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Donakonda at 2-20 hours and arrived at Bezwada at 3-45 connecting there with the Mail Train to Madras, and the UP LOCAL MIXED TRAIN will leave Bezwada at 22-0 hours and arrive at Donakonda at 6-15 hours.

17. A MIXED MAIL TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 13-35 and arrive Guntakal at 1-35 leaving there at 1-55 for Bezwada, where it will arrive at 15-30 the following day, connecting with the Mail train to Calcutta.

18. The DOWN MIXED TRAIN will leave Guntakal at 7-10 instead of 7-25 and arrive at Bangalore at 23-45. The UP MIXED TRAIN will leave Bangalore at 5-20 hours, and arrive Guntakal at 18-5 hours.

19. The TRAINS OVER THE KOLHAPUR, BIJAPUR AND SHIROOA BRANCHES have been altered where necessary to connect with Main Line trains.

20. For full particulars see the Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations, and the Coaching Tariff and Time Table Book, published by the Company.

W. P. WRIGHT,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 21st April, 1902.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

HERBERT WILLIAM LEWIS, late Acting Senior Inspector of Steam Boilers, Bombay, European.
ROBERT GEORGE HILL, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
MOHIBAI, wife of GOCULJI HIRJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
NANDBAI, widow of WANDRAWAN KARSONDAS, late of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant.
KESHAVJI MADANJI, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Piece Goods Merchant.
MEHERJI, widow of NOWROJI ARDESHIR DAVUR, late of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant.
EDWARD JONES, late of Karwar, European Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed Estates are hereby requested to make their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his Office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the Estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

I. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.

Administrator General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 15th April 1902.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any the cause, are yesterday carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS,

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUGGIST, London, England.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, MAY 1.

THE Bombay mails of 19th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

2½ per cent. Consols ..... 94 15-16 = unchanged
2½ per cent. Rentes ..... 101 = do.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan ..... 109 1-2 = do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities ..... 85 1-4 = plus 1-8
Fine Silver in London ..... 23 7-16 = — 1-16
Bar Silver in New York ..... 59 7-8 = — 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris, 25'18 1-2 = plus 1-2
Berlin Cheque on London ..... 20'48 = unchanged
Exchange on New York ..... 4'87 7-8 = do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = do.
" Short London Bills 2 7-8 " = do.
" Indian Bills 3 7-8 " = do.

Goat skin sale closed to-day with fair demand.
Do. Bombay 1-2 to 1d. lower.
Do. Madras prime quality firm and prices par to 1d. higher.
Do. Madras medium quality 1-2d. lower.
Total quantity sold 940,000.
Sheep skin sale opened to-day with fair demand.
Ship skins Bombay, at last sale rates.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester was firm. Total sales 7,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports nil. Spot 5 12-32. Arrivals closed easier.

May.	May.-June.	July.-Aug.	Oct.-Nov.	Jan.-Feb.
5'8	5'7	5'6	4'31	4'31
—	—	— 5	— 4	— 2

In New York—
Receipts at the Port ..... 10,000 bales.
Do. last year ..... 10,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ..... 4,000 "
Do. to Continent ..... 8,000 "
Mid-Uplands 9 3-4
Futures, month of Aug. ..... 8'18
Do. do. Dec. ..... 8'19

Rapeseed Brown, 37 1-4. Sellers. May-June. Tone easier.

White Karachi Wheat, 29. April-May Sellers Red do do 28 1-2 " "

Extra Council Bills.
Bills on Bombay Rs. 300 000 at 1s. 3 15-16 d.
Do. Calcutta ... Rs. 20 00 } 1s. 3 31-32d.
Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 30 00 }

The Bank of England returns for the week ending Wednesday, show the following results:—

Total Bullion	£35,900,000	Dec.	£500,000
Fiduciary Deposits ...	£ 4,000,000	Dec.	£7,000,000
Other do. ...	£43,400,000	Inc.	£4,000,000
Other Securities ...	£32,700,000	Inc.	£4,400,000
Notes and Gold	£24,200,000	Dec.	£1,000,000

The Bank's reserve is 45 per cent. of the liabilities.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Thursday, the 1st May, 1902:—

Cotton	4,906 bales.
Wheat	21,430 cwts.
Linseed	19 949 "
Rapeseed	12 912 "
Gingellyseed	2,091 "
Poppyseed	8,154 "
Groundnuts	197 "
Castorseed	13,193 "
Rice	9,736 "
Myrabolams	4,108 "
Cottonseed	11,162 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, MAY 2.

Shipments of all descriptions of our produce continue to go forward on a large scale, and we have had firm markets in cotton and seeds throughout the week with a moderate amount of business reported. The Cotton Market in Liverpool and New York shows a further advance since last mail left, to which local prices have responded. Exporters for Europe have been buying to a fair extent, but the higher prices now ruling combined with the renewed fall in silver, act very adversely on the business of the local mills, and purchases reported on their account have been restricted. Japan buyers have also shown little inclination to enter into fresh transactions at the present current of values, and considering the heavy shipments already made to that market, and the contracts previously entered into for shipment during the current month, buyers for Japan can afford to look on for the present, and await further developments. The sel ctions now offered for sale at Colaba, as the season is tailing off, are very different to those that were made on a large scale, and those to Europe were very moderate. The general feeling amongst dealers is bullish, and though towards the close of the week the enquiry from exporters had become very limited, a rise of Rs. 3 to 5 was maintained until to-day, when a fall was advised from New York and a quieter feeling prevailed at the close. For Bengals especially the holders of stock are firm, and this is the description chiefly in demand for shipment to Europe. Saw-ginned Dha war is also firmly held. During the month of April the price of Saw-ginned advanced Rs. 25 per candy, Bengals Rs. 21 per candy, while Oomras advanced Rs. 14 to 15 per candy.

In the same period Mid. Uplands advanced 17-32nds. in Liverpool.

In Seeds' markets a moderate business has been passing in Linseed and a renewed demand has sprung up for Rapeseed and Poppyseed. In completion of April shipments buying was reported in all these descriptions, in firm markets, but a slight reaction set in on Thursday. Reports from the consuming markets are good, and some very heavy shipping will probably take place before the monsoon sets in. Linseed has been in moderate request daily and a fair amount of new business has been put through, prices having advanced 2 to 3 annas. Rapeseed has been firm and a large business was transacted, the price having also advanced some 3 annas per cwt. The inquiry for Poppyseed referred to last mail has continued throughout the week and closing rates show an advance of about two annas per cwt.

There was a meeting on Sunday last of the Bombay Native Piece Goods Merchants Association, resulting in a proposed new form of contract. The committee appointed by the Association to consult with the European importers will hold a meeting this afternoon, and they will submit the result of their consultations to the Association on Sunday next.

If a normal business were passing in the bazaar it seems unlikely that any alterations would have been proposed, as the dealers would not have had the time to spare to attend to such affairs. But as business is slack the dealers seem to have taken this opportunity to put matters on what they consider to be a better basis for future contracts.

In the Piece Goods markets there has been some improvement in Greys. Clearances have been on a fair scale and prices in some instances have gone up by 1 to 1 1-2 annas per piece. In whites prices are unchanged and demand slack. For fancies and dyed goods there is a fair enquiry but prices remain the same. No indent business is booked owing to the high quotations received from Manchester. A few ready sales have been effected by firms, but the general tendency of holders of stocks is for higher prices.

The Yarn market both for English and Local yarns continues quiet. Enquiries are rather slack and prices are steady. China demand has altogether fallen off owing to the decline in exchange. A few sales of No. 20s have been made, but other qualities are neglected.

There is very little doing in the Metal market. Copper and Yellow Metal are steady for ready lots, and a few bundles have been sold. Copper at £66 10s. and Yellow Metal at £56 to £57 according to brands. We hear of nothing doing in forward delivery. In the Iron market there is no life and dealers are indifferent to forward business. Spelter is steady at home but depressed locally, owing to sufficient stocks and little demand. The same report applies to pig lead and quicksilver.

The Coal market is very quiet. The only sales reported are a few hundred tons of Deshergar Bengal ex-discharging steamer at Rs. 13-8. In Cardiff coal there is not big doing, sellers asking Rs. 1 to 1-8 over the last rates paid.

In the Freight market early in the week there was a good enquiry for prompt shipment, and a fair amount was booked for April at 13s. to 12s. 6d. picked peas. Forward contracts were also made at 14s. July to October. Since the 1st May, several rates have appeared in the market and the enquiry from shippers has fallen off. Some rates have been placed in loading steamers at 12s 6d.. At the close the tone is quiet, and there is a large amount of tonnage in view for the current month. The fixtures reported during the week include the s.s. "Mineola", for Genoa and Marseilles at 12s. 6d. and the s.s. "Kincraig" for Amsterdam at 12s. 9d. option p.p. at 13s. 3d. both May loading.

The Bank of Bombay weekly statement, dated 26th April, shows the following changes compared with the previous week:—

	LIABILITIES.	
Public Deposits ...	Rs.	4,82,994 Decrease
Other Deposits ...	"	13,29,653 do.
Credits Undrawn ...	"	646 000 Increase
	ASSETS.	
Government Securities ...	"	7,68 135 Decrease
Other Authorized Securities ...	"	75,368 do.
Credits on Securities ...	"	6,51,459 do.
Loans do. ...	"	7,30,152 do.
Bills discounted & purchased ...	"	7,12,943 Increase
Balance with other Banks ...	"	1,31,673 do.
Cash	"	1,58,597 do.

This statement shows a small increase of about Rs. 12,000 in the Trade demand. The Bank of Bengal weekly statement, dated 29th April, shows the following changes compared with the previous week:—

Cash at Head Office ...	35 lakhs	Increase.
Do. Branches ...	4	" do.
Government Balances ...	6 1-2	" do.
Banks Investments ...	5	" do.
Public Demand ...	37	" Decrease.

The money market has become easier since last mail left, and both the Presidency Banks have reduced the Bank Rate one per cent. to five per cent per annum. And this rate seems quite nominal, as loans have been given on Rupee Paper at about 2 1-2 to 3 per cent. There is a plethora of money in the Banks and "call" loans are begging at two per cent. per annum. It is impossible to give a reliable quotation for fixed deposits for two or three months, most of the Banks refusing to take such loans. The great ease in the money market has reflected on exchange which has remained quiet but steady throughout the week. Bank T. T. has occasionally been available at 1-3s. 15-16d. for cash, owing to outside selling orders having been received in Bombay. On Tuesday a large line was reported having been placed at the rate, partly to horses, and also to the bazar, the latter covering previous sales to Banks for April delivery. The rate was again offered on Thursday morning when delivery for all May was obtainable, but it was withdrawn in the afternoon. At the close it is available from the 15th May. Bank Demand has been quoted 1s. 3 15-16d. for read and forward, and though there is a good inquiry for May delivery at 1s. 3 31-32d. we have not heard of any business passing at this rate. In Mercantile paper 3 months sight D-A has remained steady at 1s. 4 1-8d. at which rate bills have come out to a small extent, and even at 1s. 4 3-32d. which has not been available for any delivery, amount of bills offered for sale has been very limited. 6 months sight D-A. bills were placed at 1s. 4 7-32d. Some resales of T. T. have been placed at 1s. 3 31-32d. and the Banks are free buyers of demand at 1s 4d. For far forward delivery there is scarcely any inquiry from buyers or sellers. Bank T. T. is quoted 1s. 3 31-32d. for October to December and 1s. 4d. January-February. Bank Demand is obtainable at 1s. 3 31-32d. for August to December. Tae quotations for China exchange have been more or less nominal throughout the week owing to the renewed decline in silver. Japan exchange has remained steady at 149 1-2 for 30 days' sight, but the volume of business reported has been on a small scale.

The allotments of Councils on Wednesday last were given in full to the tenderers at minimum rates. Of the thirty lakhs tendered for allotment, only 21 lakhs were taken up. Council bills to the extent of 18'20 lakhs were allotted at 1s. 3 15-16d. and telegraphic transfers for 3 lakhs at 1s. 3 31-32d. these rates being the same as last week. Extra allotments of 0'20 lakhs of bills were afterwards made at 1s. 3 15-16d. and 2 lakhs of T. T's at 1s 3 31-32d. The amount for next week remains unchanged at thirty lakhs.

The mail of the 18th April, arrived in Bombay, to-day, brought silver to Bombay £170,000 and gold £50,000 and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	lakhs	4 90
Bombay	"	3 10
Madras	"	2 40=10 40 lakhs.

The mail of the 25th April, due in Bombay about the 9th May, brings silver to Bombay £1,60,000 and gold £20,000 and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	lakhs	11 00.
Bombay	"	9 30
Madras	"	5 40=25 70 lakhs.

The mail of the 2nd May, due in Bombay about the 16th May, brings silver to Bombay £90,000 and gold £20,000 and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	lakhs	7 20
Bombay	"	9 10
Madras	"	8 00=24 40 lakhs.

The market for Silver has been flat during the past week and little business of importance has been reported. In Gold a small business has been transacted.

The Rupee Paper Market has advanced daily owing to the great ease in the Money Market and the scarcity of ready paper. The settlement of the 30th April passed off without any excitement. Options to the extent of several crores were arranged, the rate on settling day being 98'2. Badlee were made with a difference of ten to three annas in favor of buyers of the forward settlement. The following day the price advanced about half per cent. for cash and the settlement of 30th May and a large business was reported at 98'10 for cash and 98 8 for forward delivery. To-day the market has further advanced. Transactions are reported up to 98'15 for cash and 98'13 for 30th May: At the close quotations are 98'13 and 98'11 respectively. A large business is reported daily and the market has been excited.

The Share Market was steady during the week. Bank of Bombay shares were reported to have changed hands at 1267 1-2 in the beginning of the week and now they are quiet at 1265. In Press shares Mofussils are steady at 415, New Berars have improved to 560 and Indians are quiet at 155. In miscellenous companies, Bombay Burmahs are unchanged at 6675. Kemps are quiet at 274, Treachers have changed hands at 735. Port Cannings are steady at 450. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley shares changed hands at 410 in the beginning of the week and now they are in demand at 412 1-2. Ahmedabad Prantej shares are quiet at 565. In Mill shares Manockji Petits have ruled about 1640 during China's 449, Ochha Land and Mill shares have declined to 395. David Mill shares are reported to have changed hands at 275, Empress Mill shares have improved to 200, Morarji and Sholapurs are steady at 1375 X. D. and 1640 X. D. Indian Manufacturing Companys shares are quoted 290, Hindustan Spinning shares 330 and Western India 230.

The following are closing quotations:—

Bombay Port Trust	4	per cent	repayable	1931	Rs. 100-8
Do.	4	do.	do.	1923	" 99-8
Bombay Municipal debentures	4	do.	do.	1939-40	" 97-4
Bombay Improvement Trust	4	do.	do.	1923	" 96-12
	4	do.	do.	1960	" 99-

EXCHANGE—

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 15-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A...	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-4
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	124
Shanghai 30 " "	166
Japan 30 " "	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone Firm.

Cash	98-13
1st Settlement	98-11

Money Market:—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 1st May	5	do
Bank of Bengal do. 1st May	5	do
Bank of Madras do. 1st May	7	do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone firm.

Ready / Forward	... ...	9 14

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready / Do. Forward		6 5 to 6 8
Yellow Cawnpore Ready / do Forward		6 14 to 6 15

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready / Forward	... ...	8 9

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	... ...	27 8

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Growths,	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	176	169	164	25 May
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	186	180	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.) ...	186	180	...	do.
Selati, (M.-G.)	195	190	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	184	...	do.
Dhamangaon Poolgam...	193	193	...	do.
Oomra goods staple	...	201	...	do.
Akola M.-G.	...	195	190	do.
Khamgaon do.				
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	232	228	225	do.
Dhowngger H.-G. ...	...	...	187	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar ...	...	...	224	"
Westerns ...	...	...	202	"

COTTON—Tone quiet.

COTTON STATISTICS. Bales.

Receipts for the week	49,378
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 23rd April.	18,12,688
Shipments for the week, to Europe	17,317
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports ...	36,946
Total....	54,23
Shipments from 1st October to 30th April.:—	
Europe	330,881
Japan	451,687
China	77,914
Coast Ports	4,624
Total....	865,507
Afloat in Harbour for Europe	24,923
China, Japan and Coast Ports	2,950

Week's arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds:—

Cotton	49,118,	Bales.
Wheat	1,03,732	cwts.
Linseed	1,05 483	"
Rapeseed	73,959	"
Gingellyseed	8,526	"
Poppyseed	66,347	"
Groundnuts	2,644	"
Castorseed	37,461	"
Rice	517,392	"
Myrabollams	38,391	"
Cottonseed	85,672	"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER

Hunyadi János

FOR

GOUT & RHEUMATISM.

"Never gives rise to undesirable symptoms even if used continuously for years."—

PROF. IMMERMANN,
University of Basle.

Average dose:—a wineglassful before breakfast, either pure or diluted with a similar quantity of hot or cold water.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

AUSTEN—JONES—April 10, at Langarren Church, Herefordshire, by Gilmore, vicar of Berrow, Somerset, son of the late Capt G P Austen, 18th Bengal Native Inf, to Julia Theophila, daughter of the late J Jones, M D, J P
ATKINS—JACKSON—April 10, at Hexham Abbey, G J M, son of Col Atkins, 1st Bengal Inf, to Helen, daughter of D Jackson, M D, J P.
BROOKE—SAMUEL—April 10, at Marylebone, C A B, son of Col T H B Brooke, Medical Staff Corps, to Nora Harriet Juda, daughter of H S Samuel.

DEATHS.

MOIR—April 19, at Ettrick Road, Edinburgh, Lieut-Col W Moir, A M, M B, Indian Medical Service, Retired list.
SIMPSON—April 10, at Leinster Gardens, Hyde Park, widow of the late Lieut-Gen D Simpson, of the Indian Army, and daughter of the late Capt J Birrell, also of the Indian Army, aged 88.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SWAN—April 28, at Woodcock Lodge, Oxtacamund, the wife of Captain C F Swan, IV Hussars, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

SNELL—April 21, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, David Ovenston, youngest child of Mrs and Mr W D Snell, aged 19 months.
STIMPSON—April 23, at Madras, Delilah Stimpson, relict of the late Assistant-Surgeon J Stimpson, in her 71st year.

KEMP'S LIST.

CONCD. DECOCTION OF CINNAMON	3 0
A remedy for Plague and Influenza.	
COMPLEXION PILULES	0 12
Makes the Skin bright and clear.	
COPAL VARNISH	2 0
For Pictures, Maps, &c.	
CORN and WART REMOVER	1 0
Paintless and Sure.	
COUGH POWDER for HORSES	3 8
Promptly relieves and cures.	
COUGH LOZENGES	0 12
From an old and well tried receipt.	
DENTISTS TOOTH POWDER	1 8
Recommended by Messrs. Bromley and Campbell.	
DEPILATORY LIQUID	1 8
For removing superfluous Hairs.	
DEPILATORY POWDER	0 4
Ointment form, very effacious.	
DERMALINE MIXTURE	1 0
For obstinate Eczema, &c.	
DERMALINE OINTMENT	0 8
For use with the above Mixture.	
DIALYSED IRON	0 12
Does not blacken the Teeth.	

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h, 32m., Sun sets, 6h, 22m. High water (5·35m., 7·24h. Low water, 1·12m., 0·55s. Akbar Manufacturing Company, Carnac Bridge, 2 p.m.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Bombay Gymkhana Lawn-Tennis (Hughes) Tournamen, final round concludes.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m., Sun sets 6h. 22m. High water, 8·10m., 8·42s. Low water, 2·0 m., 2·0s.

PARSEE CYCLING CLUB.—Members meet at the Club Tent at 6 a. m. on Sunday for a run to Bandora via Vellard and back.

LECTURE.—A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. D. Gostling at the Blavatsky Lodge, Theosophical Society, Bombay Branch, 37, Hornby Road, Fort, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p. m. Subject:—"Diet and Food in relation to Health."

HOUSE BREAKING.—Haji Ibrahim Haji Sulleman, a Mahomedan Merchant, residing on the 2nd floor of house No. 1, Bazar Gate Street, has reported to the Police that during his absence from home on Wednesday night his house was broken into and pieces of wearing apparel of the value of Rs. 555 were carried off.

Messrs. Wa... reformed into the name of Messrs. Smetham, Wa... Noble and Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, Solicitors and Notaries-Public, have been amalgamated. In future the firm will be carried on under the name and style of Smetham, Byrne and Noble at No. 1 Church Gate Street.

EAST INDIAN COMMUNITY AND THE CORONATION:—A General meeting of the East Indian community of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein will be held, under the auspices of the Bombay East Indian Association, on Sunday, at 11-30 a. m. at the Bandra Municipal Hall for the purpose of adopting an address to His Majesty the King-Emperor on the occasion of his Coronation.

SUICIDE.—Mr. P. Byrne, the Coroner of Bombay held an Enquest at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital regarding the death of Trebhowan Runchode, a Hindu Goldsmith, aged eighteen years. The deceased lived with his mother in Shaik Memon Street. Two months ago he had a severe attack of fever which affected his mind. He behaved strangely and acted like a madman. On Wednesday evening he took his food as usual and went to sleep. About 3 o'clock next morning he was found breathing heavily and unconscious. A doctor was sent for, who examined the deceased and pronounced it to be a case of opium poisoning. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he died the same day. A verdict of suicide was returned.

COMMUTATION OF A SENTENCE.—The sentence of transportation for life, awarded to Bijibai, a Hindu woman, by Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice, at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, for the murder of her new-born child has now been commuted by his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to one of seven years imprisonment for five years. The prisoner, who was a widow, had murdered her newborn male child by cutting its throat with a knife to save herself from disgrace. She was found guilty of the offence by the jury, who, however, strongly and unanimously recommended her to mercy. The Hon. Chief Justice passed the sentence in accordance with the law and brought to the notice of Government the recommendation of the jury, with which his Lordship also concurred. The Government have now issued a resolution reducing the sentence as above stated.

A STREET ACCIDENT.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Constable Garda in charge of Shaik Osman Jamal, a hack victoria driver, with being in charge of a vehicle and leaving it at such a distance as not to have it under his control at Gajar Street. This morning at about 4 a. m. the horse ran with the coach through the street where one, Ismail Rehman, a shopkeeper was sleeping on a bench near his shop. He was knocked off the bench by a shock of the vehicle and the wheel ran over his thumb. The thumb had been so hopelessly injured that it had to be amputated at the Sir J. J. Hospital. The accused stated that early in the morning he had been to wash his face leaving the conveyance alone. Meanwhile the horse galloped off with the carriage. His Worship said that he had deprived the complainant of his thumb on account of his negligence. He ordered him to pay a fine of Rs. 15 out of which Rs. 10 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

BREACH OF FAITH BY A SOLDIER.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Draoup, at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Inspector Aldridge of the Bombay Police charged George Mackay, a private of the 2nd West Riding Regiment, with criminal breach of trust in respect of a watch of the value of Rs. 250, belonging to Mr. William Leal, a bicycle agent of Frere Road. The complainant in his evidence stated that on the 19th April the accused called at his shop and obtained from him a bicycle on hire, at the rate of eight annas per hour. He took the machine away and did not return it. He gave his address as "George Mackay, residing at Sailors' Home, Apollo Bunder," but on making enquiries at that place the complainant ascertained that there was no such person staying there. On the 21st April complainant received certain information, in consequence of which he made a report to Inspector Aldridge and the accused was arrested. Captain Garwood, Staff Officer of the Colaba Depot, who was present in Court said the accused was in custody in the guard-room at Colaba and was awaiting his trial by a court-martial when he affected his escape. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and said he sold the bicycle to a native for £1 and spent the money. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

USING STABLES WITHOUT A LICENCE.

YESTERDAY at the Esplan

For the Hot Weather,
For the Monsoon,
and
For Travelling.

YOU MUST HAVE
PURE WOOL CLOTHING
if you are to live in
COMFORT and SAFETY.

SHODDY soon wears out,
COTTON MIXTURES strike cold, and fever ensues.

We guarantee all our manufactures to be ABSOLUTELY PURE, SOUND WOOL THROUGHOUT, Affixing our "LALIMLI" label to all supplies as a warranty.

We manufacture every class of WOOLLEN and WORSTED GOODS, and welcome enquiries for large or small quantities.

Chief Manufactures :—

FLANNELS	BLANKETS
SERGES	HORSE CLOTHING
TWEEDS	GREAT COATCLOTHS
BROADCLOTHS	SOCKS
PUTTIES	JERSEYS
HUMDAH	CARDIGANS
BERLIN WOOLS	BALACLAVAS
KNITTING YARNS	SWEATERS
LOHIS	GLOVES

TRAVELLING RUGS
ETC. ETC. ETC.

THE
CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS & ARMY CLOTH MANUFACTURING CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

DONT SCRUPLE TO
SEND FOR SAMPLES.

M. BRESLAUER & Co.
7-9 CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE COOLEST STYLES FOR EVENING GENT'S WEAR.

FULL DRESS SUIT, TROPICAL WEIGHT.
Silk Lined Throughout.
Rs. 75.
GENT'S DINNER JACKETS.
Silk Lined, Silk Roll Collar.
Rs. 35.
GENT'S WHITE MESS JACKETS.
Cool, for Dinner Wear, Fine Quality.
Rs. 6-8.
GENT'S WHITE DRESS VESTS,
Fine Quality Cord.
Rs. 8-8.
NEW STOCK OF DRESS TIES, PUMPS, ETC.

Asquith & Lords
OPP. CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

BROADWOOD **PIANOS.**
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
COLLARD AND COLLARD **PIANOS.**
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
BRINSMEAD **PIANOS.**
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
KNAKE **PIANOS.**
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.
RUD. IBACH **PIANOS.**
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take Instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS,
Walking, Riding, Driving, Cycling, Hunting, Polo Pigsticking, Shooting, &c., &c.
INSURED AGAINST BY THE
RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
64, CORNHILL, LONDON.
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
COMPENSATION PAID.....£3,350,000
LOW RATES, LIBERAL TERMS, LARGEST SECURITY.
This well-known and old-established Company is prepared to insure Europeans resident in India
For Prospectus and Form of Proposal apply to the Agents—
MESSRS. KING, KING & CO.,
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LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment
TO H. E. LORD CURZON OF KEDLESTON, P.C. G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E.,
VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished, and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.
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Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

INDIAN CARPETS.
LATEST DESIGNS.
FAST COLORS.
ONLY VEGETABLE DYES USED.
SPLENDID ASSORTMENT IN STOCK.
WELL WORTH A VISIT.
Specially recommended to Homeward Bound Passengers as one of the most suitable
PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.
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PERSIAN AND BOKHARA RUGS IN STOCK.
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LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
ART JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS
By Appointment.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GOLD AND SILVER SUITABLE FOR WEDDING PRESENTS, SPORTS AND GYMKHANA PRIZES
MODERATE PRICES.
INSPECTION INVITED.

VATCHA BROS.
ROYAL INDIAN, JAMES, RALEIGH, PEERLESS, &C.
CYCLES, MOTOR-CARS, PHONOGRAPHS, ACCESSORIES, RUBBER TYRES, ELECTRICAL FANS, &c., of latest and best Makes.
The Largest Cycle-Factory in India for building enamelling, nickel-plating, repairing, &c.
572, GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS, BOMBAY.
41, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BABY GRAND PIANOFORTES.
A NEW SUPPLY TO HAND OF THESE MAGNIFICENT INSTRUMENTS.
This new model of Piano combines the portability of an Upright or Square Piano with the FULNESS of TONE and ALL THE HIGH MUSICAL QUALITIES that are only obtainable in a GRAND PIANOFORTE THE STANDARD INDIAN HORIZONTAL GRAND PIANO is the SMALLEST GRAND PIANO now made by Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE to supersede the well known STANDARD INDIAN SQUARE which they have now discontinued to build.
CASH PRS. 1,200.
ON THE HIRE SYSTEM:—
For 12 months, Rs. 109 per month.
For 24 months, Rs. 59-4 per month.
MARCKS & CO, LTD,
SOLE AGENTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Wales Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT, Delivered Free.
Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc, supplied.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3,466 tons, Captain G Brown, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Bezwada, 3,270 tons, Captain C H Sharp, will sail to-day, for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE steamer Waadby, 2,580 tons, Captain J Pearson, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,370 tons, Captain J E Sandilands, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2,041 tons, Captain Thomson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 5th April, via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Rostock, 2,884 tons, Captain N Trulson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Adelaide, 8th March, via Java ports, Colombo and Cochin, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Rajput, 3,615 tons, Captain J Bullock, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 22nd April, with a cargo of rice and Mr and Mrs Cowasjee as passengers.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, 1,419 tons, Captain T Walker, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from Glasgow, 24th March, brought a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs, Finlay Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Novasa, 1,945 tons, Captain T M Whitehead, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr L. Caussels, Mr Sim, Mr Hardar, Mrs Chalesworth, 7 natives and 220 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr Dracup, Dr and Mrs K N Spencer and five children, Major Giles, Dr S G Clarke, Mr Visandas and 100 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain R J Rickford, which arrived in harbour on Thursday evening, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, brought a general cargo, 2 cases opium, and the following passengers :—Mr Tidal, Mr Grey, Mr Humphrey, Dr N Walker, Rev Emanuel, 1 native and 73 deck.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The following Notice to Mariners is published for general information :—

INDIA—WEST COAST.

KENNERY (KUNDARI) ISLAND LIGHT—INTENDED ALTERATION.

Information, dated 28th April 1902, has been received from the Port Officer, Bombay, that about 1st August 1902, the temporary light (white fixed) on Kennery (Kundari) Island will be discontinued and substituted by a first order dioptric white flashing light of 250,000 candle power, showing two flashes, every ten seconds, thus :—flash 1-4 second, eclipse 2 1-2 seconds, flashes 1-4 second, eclipse 7 seconds.

The height of the light will be 154 1-2 feet above High Water and the light will be visible all round 18 miles in clear weather, except where obscured by the mainland.

A red sector, as formerly, will be visible from seaward between the bearings of North to N. 25° W.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts : —Bombay Harbour No. 2621; Arnala Island to Kundari No. 737; Kundari to Boria Pagada No. 738; Gulf of Kutch to Vizadurg No. 2736; Karachi to Vengurla No. 826; Arabian Sea No. 302 and Indian Ocean, Northern portion, No. 748; also Admiralty List of Lights, Part VI, 1902, No. 240, and West Coast of Hindustan Pilot, 4th Edition, 1898, page 194.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Rostock s	Trulson	Adelaide, March 8
	Nawab s	Thomson	Calcutta, April 5
	Rajput s	Bullock	Rangoon, April 22
	Persia s	Wheler	London, April 11

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Vedra s	Prout	Jenoa.
	Waadby s	Pearson	Dunkirk
	Nurani s	Sandilands	Calcutta, &c
	Nevasa s	Whitehead	Zanzibar, &c

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Bezwada, Sharp, for Calcutta.
" Obra, Brown, for Calcutta.

THE following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Tirol, for China and Japan.
" Pachumba, for Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.
April 2)—Sirs, Ikbona and Mascotte.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

	Vessels.	Arrived from
April 26	Umsinto	Calcutta
29	Zibenghla	Rangoon Coast
30	Zamania	Singapore

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL
Evangeline s—25 bales wool, RJ Dossa and Co; 185 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 220 cwt gum, H Virdhore; 41 bales wool, D Nagjee; 2,900 cwt cottonseed, G M Ghowjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Orwell s—571 cwt gingelly seed, Owen and Okell; 650 cwt horns, Mahomed.

FOR LONDON.
Olympia s—22 cwt fishmaws J Rebimtoola; 56 cwt fishmaws, R Dhunjee and Co; 23 cwt sumoder fin, D Kanjee; 1,024 cwt cotton seed E Cowasjee; 83 cwt turmeric, M Abdoolally; 625 cwt ajwa seed, H Rajpal; 275 cwt oilbanum, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 55 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 30 cwt ramputree A C E Motiwala
Arabia s—1,093 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Olympia s—36 cwt chillies, D Merwanjee and Co.

FOR HULL.
Torridge s—2,030 cwt cottonseed, V Veljee; 20,630 cwt cotton seed, W Becher.
Granthaghall s—34,056 cwt cottonseed, G Madhowjee, Newlyn s—5,781 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros

FOR AMSTERDAM.
Manaton s—10,014 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros

FOR MARSEILLES.
Rostock s—500 cwt mustardseed, Volkart Bros.
Olympia s—24 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros

FOR ANTWERP.
Adana s—40 bales hemp and 2,30 cwt myraballams, E Oomeresy; 1,000 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros; 285 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons; 2,502 cwt rapeseed, S Sundarjee and Co; 1,000 cwt poppyseed and 834 cwt rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.
Anubis s—1,966 cwt linseed, J Fachori; 4,000 cwt poppy seed; 20,000 cwt linseed and 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 2,001 cwt poppyseed; 1,000 cwt linseed and 70 cwt mustard seed A Blaschek and Co; 920 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 2,002 cwt rapeseed Owen and Okell; 400 bales hemp, Kiddie Reeve and Co,

FOR KOBE.
Nankin s—700 bales cotton, Tata and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Sassoon David and Co; 220 bales cotton, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Nankin s—100 bales twist, F Hormusjee and Co.
Tirol s—500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 150 bales twist, Tata and Co.
Chusan s—30 cases opium, B and P S N Co; 2 cases opium, P and O S N Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B.V.R.
Bombay 3rd May, 1902.

1 Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so at once.

2. It is notified for information that the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Rifle Association Prizes, which have not yet been paid, can be had on application at Head-Quarters.

3. A Meeting of all Members interested in the formation of Hockey Team will be held at Head-Quarters on Monday the 12th instant at 6 p.m.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

DIVINE SERVICES.

FIFTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, 4TH MAY.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral, Woodward in E. Flat. Hymns—1, 5, 354, 595 and 294.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—126 (lib 370 and 137.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Chant.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON
30 a.m.—Matins.
a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
5 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church Expenses.

BOWEN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
(Apollo Bunder.)
9-45 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Divine Service—Preaching by Pastor. Also Prayer Meeting on Wednesday, at 6 p.m.
All Seats free, and strangers cordially welcomed.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
Madras Time.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-3 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—193 and 330.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—198, 201 and 225.
5 30 p.m.—Sunday School.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.
10-30 a.m.—Matins.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Daily.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 p.m.—Evensong.
The north door of the Church is left open every day till sunset for private prayer.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.
8 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, by Rev. H McNeile.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
Waudby Road.
11 a.m.—Joint Service at St. Andrew's Church.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Rev. R Scott.
Hymns—Nos, 230, 339, and 407 and Psalm 36.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns—177, 194, 556 and 545.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns—198, 189 and 514.
Offertory Church Expenses.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)
11 a.m.—Joint Service—Psalm 13, tune 97.
Hymns—65, (2nd) 237 and 105.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Holy Communion.
Psalm—116 v 13 tuce 114.
Hymns—317, (1st) 320, 323, Paraphrase 35 tune 9.
Collection for Poor Fund.

THE CHURCH OF ST. STEPHEN, BANDRA.
11 a. m.—Matins Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURAY, MAY 3, 1902.

DUELLING AND COURTS OF HONOUR.

MAJOR-GENERAL C. W. ROBINSON, in an article in the new "Monthly," writes condemnatory of both duelling and courts of honour. When duelling has been entirely suppressed in a nation, those who suppressed it will be, within a generation, viewed as the enlightened benefactors of their country and the honour of officers and civilians alike, will be maintained as untarnished as before, by the weight of the opinion of their own class and by the restraints of the ordinary civil law, with less wrong inflicted, less bloodshed and less distress to friends and families than are now caused by the duel. That is the pith of his contentions and for a soldier, the general is remarkably consistent in his condemnation of trial by battle, and in his disbelief in the integrity and wisdom of those who constitute the so-called courts of honour. The fatal duels in Germany at the close of last, and the beginning of the present year, led General Robinson to contemplate the absurdities of the system of duelling. He does not think it worth while to discuss the students' duels at the German Universities, as though they are foolish they may encourage skill at arms. What he most objects to are those fought with pistols, fought under conditions which make the issue of the combat almost certain death or a serious wound to one of those engaged. He cannot but admit that the days of duelling in the United Kingdom are too near to our own times to justify our throwing stones at others who have not so completely abandoned its practice as ourselves, and besides he admits, that doing so will have no effect in repressing the practice. But every little drop of water helps to wear away the stone, and every effort such as General Robinson's will help to influence public opinion in England which is not without its effect on that of Germany. The distinguished officer quotes Wellington's views on duelling in support of his own. In 1829 the Iron Duke fought a duel with Lord Winchelsea in Battersea Fields. The Duke, as a Minister of the Crown, had taken part in bringing in the Roman Catholic Relief Bill and Lord Winchelsea, in a letter, which was published, accused him of an insidious design to introduce Popery into every department of the State. Wellington called out his traducer, but he was no duellist and had never before been concerned in a duel. What he thought of them we know from our own records in India. At Ahmednagar in 1803 Captain Grant, a young officer, of the 78th gave a party at which he asked Captain Brown's piper to play. Brown, who was an old man, took umbrage. A duel followed and Brown fell dead. Grant's friend who recommended the duel and was his second, was turned out of camp by Wellington (then General Wellesley) "that such a wretch might not have the opportunity of shating in the honours of an army which he had just disgraced." Grant, under arrest and unarmed, rushed up a scaling ladder at the walls of Nagar and was hurled down and killed.

General Robinson does not refer to the "duelling" prevalent in France or to that of Russia and Italy, for he is ready to admit that owing to certain differences in climate, temperament and other respects, the inhabitants of those countries cannot be cited in comparison with those of the United Kingdom and Sweden. He treats of duelling in general as it prevailed down to the time of its suppression in England and the northern countries, drawing attention to its worst features and to the manner in which it was stamped out, of recent duelling in Germany and the courts of honour established there, and to the efforts made to introduce them into the English army. He shows that duelling which had its origin in the old law of Trial by Battaille was strictly in accordance with the law of the land in England so late as 1817. The law of Trial by Battle, which remained on the Statute Book until that time could be appealed to at discretion. Under it anyone accused of murder might claim to fight his accuser in order to establish his innocence and in the year above-mentioned a man named Thornton, charged by the brother of one Mary Ashford with having murdered his sister, challenged his accuser to "Wager of Battle." Lord Ellenborough ruled that he was within his right and the challenge not being accepted by the accuser, who was a youth, Thornton escaped trial altogether. This flagrant miscarriage of justice, it is almost needless to say, led to the repeal of the law. General Robinson comments on the uneven justice duelling administers. A bully skilled with either sword or pistol has but to offer unprovoked insult and await a challenge to be able to choose the weapon in which he is most expert. And there are innumerable instances on record in which duelling has been carried on in such circumstances and been but premeditated murder. Duelling in England received a great check when Major Campbell killed Captain Boyd, in 1808. It arose in a dispute after mess as to what was and was not a correct word of command. Major Campbell was hanged, and if those countries, anxious to put down duelling, left those who caused death to the mercy of the law, the practice would speedily be stamped out. There were numerous duels in England until the nineteenth century was half out, and a duel between Colonel Fawcett and Lieutenant Munro led to an enactment in the Articles of War prohibiting the practice. The Prince Consort was instrumental in bringing about the change and it was due entirely to his influence that it became discredited in society. In Scotland public opinion against it took the lead of that in England and the Sheriff of Edinburgh so early as 1815 fined the principals and seconds in an affair of honour twenty-five guineas each, directing the sum to be applied to the funds of the lunatic asylum, as being from its nature the institution best entitled to a fine derived from such a source.

In order not to move too quickly, the Prince Consort advocated the establishment of courts of honour in the Army to regulate duelling and lead to its gradual suppression. The Duke of Wellington was against them as likely to be productive of great jealousy on account of the confidential character it was suggested their proceedings should assume. The Admiralty pronounced them impracticable, owing to the detached nature of naval service and the impossibility of forming them at certain stations, while Sir George Murray, the Master-General of Ordnance, held that quarrels could not be satisfactorily made up by them and that the Civil Law was sufficiently strong, if properly enforced to put duelling down. Finally the Cabinet decided against them. Yet those which were proposed then, were greatly similar to those which now exist in Germany. It cannot be said that they answer well, for it is a remarkable fact that in the Hildebrandt-Blaskowitz duel last November, the German Emperor cashiered the colonel of their regiment who, as a member of the court of honour, could have prevented a duel which certainly ought never to have taken place. Courts were instituted not only with the view of producing a high standard of honour in the corps of officers, but also with the hope that by confining duels to those who fought with official sanction, they would be rendered very rare and would eventually cease. It was, and is still, expected that anything affecting the honour of an officer should be made known to these courts, and officers, if they wish to remain in the service, must conform to the ruling of the court when approved. There was a time in Germany when duelling was punishable by death. What succeeded in England might succeed in Germany if the Emperor only felt himself strong enough to so order it, but as General Robinson observes "so long as duelling among officers serving is indirectly or directly legalised, in opposition to the Civil Law of the land so long is it unreasonable to hope that duelling will cease." Public opinion in Germany is averse to the practice and in the long run public opinion will triumph. Meanwhile German reformers may accept General Robinson's assurance that the first step must be to relieve the courts of honour, which for some other purposes may have a very good influence, from the responsibility for life and death which the power of directing or recommending a duel lays upon them; to forbid duelling positively in the army as well as in civil life; and to ordain, against all concerned in duels, punishments which involve loss of status or social stigma. Officers concerned in duels might reasonably be sentenced to the loss of seniority as in our own Navy they are for comparatively trivial offences. No more severe measures might be necessary, for the loss of seniority means loss of status, and even if no serious social stigma attaches to officers who have been thus dealt with it means a handicap in the race for promotion after which every efficient officer assiduously strives.

A CASE FOR CONSIDERATION.

A CASE which seems to require some attention from the Government of India is that of Nanda Lal Baldeo, a banker who is now undergoing imprisonment in Indore Jail. Nanda Lal Baldeo acted as Potdar of Garot in the Maharaja Holkar's territories under a contract entered into between himself and the Amin or Magistrate-Collector of the Mehal. The functions of a Potdar are those of a banker and in this instance all the Government monies collected from the Mehal were paid to him and he used to give hundies on the State treasury. He received a commission on bills drawn by him and interest was payable on the monthly balances on either side. The contract was for three years and in the case of Nanda Lal Baldeo, it had been three times renewed. To all intents and purposes he was in the position of banker to the Amin of Garot. Between July and August 1898 he drew ten bills amounting to Rs. 36,500 which were all dishonoured and in what is stated to have been a fit of fright, he left Garot and took refuge in British territory. Subsequently he made arrangements for the bills to be honoured, but was informed that the State would not accept payment. Steps were taken for his arrest on charges of cheating and criminal breach of trust. He paid Rs. 10,000, and on the suggestion of the Subha of Bhanpur the matter was submitted to arbitrators who decided that he should pay Rs. 15,000 and the balance should be recovered from debts due to him. The understanding was that this should settle the matter, but though the money was tendered the prosecution was proceeded with greatly to the surprise of the arbitrators who protested against the course taken. The accused was convicted by the Sessions Court, the Sudder Court upheld the conviction, but on appeal to the Indore Council the conviction on the charge of cheating was quashed, though that in regard to the charge of criminal breach of trust was upheld. The original sentence was reduced from 2 1-2 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 12,000 to one year's imprisonment coupled with the fine. The opinion of the Advocate-General of Bombay, to whom the case has been submitted is that Nanda Lal Baldeo has been wrongly convicted, for he has committed no offence for which he could be proceeded against in a Criminal Court. A banker with whom money is deposited can do what he likes with it and no charge of breach of trust can be brought against him. All that he is liable for is the amount placed with him, plus whatever interest if any, may have been agreed upon. The Advocate-General considering that Nanda Lal was in the position of a banker to the Amin of Garot holds that he could only be proceeded against in a Civil Court. The Indore Penal Code, under which the man was convicted, is based on the Indian Penal Code, but when the case which specifically sets forth the British law on the subject was put before the Indore Council, they held that Nanda Lal's conduct in running away constituted an offence. To this the Advocate-General replies that if a man absconds in the way the accused is said to have absconded, he can be adjudicated an insolvent in British India, but he does not, by so doing, become guilty of any offence under the Penal Code. It is urged on behalf of the banker that he had been previously subjected to much persecution in Indore State and on learning that his bills had been dishonoured he left the territory of Holkar. Matters in Indore do not proceed quite smoothly or regularly and to add to his other troubles Nanda Lal, after his arrest, was kept for eighteen months in prison without trial as he was unable to furnish the large bail of Rs. 50,000 which was required. Nanda Lal is 65 years of age, his failure to meet his bills was due to business misfortunes and afterwards, it is asserted, the State confiscated his property, made it impossible for him to realise monies due to him and after completing his financial ruin imprisoned him on what are held to be illegal and wrongful grounds. The facts of the case have been submitted to his Excellency the Viceroy in a memorial from the unfortunate man's wife. Interference in the affairs of Indore has been previously necessary and this case suggests that there is need for some supervision of the way justice is administered in the territories of the Maharajah Holkar.

THE AUSTRALIAN IMMIGRATION ACT.

THE immigration act recently passed by the Australian Commonwealth has reached India and shows that great restrictions are to be placed on admission of all foreigners, also of natives of India. The despatch of Indian coolies to work on Queensland sugar estates being almost entirely barred. The act probibits immigration into the Commonwealth of (1) "any person who when asked to do so by an officer, fails to write out at dictation and sign in the presence of the officer, a passage of fifty words in length in an Europeans language directed by the officer;" (2) "any person under contract or agreement to perform manual labour within the commonwealth." The act further lays down that any immigrant may at any time within one year after he has entered the Commonwealth be asked to comply with the requirements of (1) and that if he fails to do so, he is to be deemed to have transgressed the law. Deportation for cases of evasion, or imprisonment up to six months duration, is appointed as a deterrent under the Act.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR JAMES WILLCOCKS, K.C., M. G., D. S. O., Commanding Bombay District, accompanied by a staff officer, proceeded to Khandala on inspection duty on Thursday evening. A salute of 9 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. yesterday to announce his departure. A Salute of the same number of guns will be fired this morning to announce the General's arrival.

PRINCE RANJITSINGJI, the well-known cricketer arrived in Bombay on Tuesday morning by the Wadhwan mail, and is the guest of Mr. Naranji Dwarkdas at Malabar Hill. His future movements are yet undecided.

THE organ at St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay, which underwent very extensive repairs and renovation four years ago, again requires attention. The repairs needed are by no means so extensive as on the former occasion, the leather work has perished, and there are some minor details which require attention. The total cost will be about Rs. 7,300. The work is being done by Mr. Moulton, who is in charge of the organ. In the meantime a piano is being used in the service.

AT a meeting on Tuesday the Allahabad Municipal Board unanimously passed a resolution thanking Captain Fullerton, the Special Plague Officer at Allahabad, for "his eminent services to the Municipality during the epidemic and for the sympathetic treatment the citizens have received at his hands." Captain Fullerton, who goes on leave shortly, fully deserves a tribute won by months of patient and unremitting labour, carried on in the earlier months of the epidemic in the face of formidable difficulties and frequent discouragements.

A SYNDICATE is being formed to run steam omnibuses to cope with the traffic on the occasion of the great Proclamation Durbar at Delhi in January next.

A CORRESPONDENT suggests, with respect to the Volunteer Contingent proceeding Home for the Coronation, that an Adjutant and two sergeant-instructors—one for cavalry and one for infantry—should be appointed, as arms, horses and saddlery will have to be looked after, pay drawn, messing camp-accommodation, &c., attended to. As a matter of fact the Contingent has an officer as adjutant, and there will be one sergeant-instructor to assist him. As to the points mentioned, camp-accommodation and messing will not come in, for the Government have decided that the Volunteers can arrange to stay where they like, the liberal deputation allowance granted being more than sufficient to cover all their expenses. Horses and saddlery will give no trouble, as they will be issued for the day, when the volunteers parade, by some cavalry regiment at Home; and arms will be similarly served out. Pay will be issued by the Adjutant, under the Commandant's orders. The volunteers, in fact, will have a very comfortable time all round, and their friends at Home will doubtless only be too glad to entertain them, in perference to seeing them merely in a camp.

A CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary asks that Volunteers who can give any information as to the manner in which the Indian team is selected for the Kohalpur Cup at Bisley, should communicate with him, and also inform him whether arrangements are being made for the inclusion of such a team in this year's competition. It is unlikely, says the "Pioneer," that the information will be forthcoming. Probably on some past occasions an enthusiastic Volunteer officer has written to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Pall Mall, saying he could get together a team of Indian Volunteers to compete for the Kolhapur Cup, and has received an answer that the Association would be delighted to accept an entry—with the usual fees of a few shillings. Then a scratch team of men who chanced to be at Home at the time has been collected, and they have competed. Never having practised together, and not being all crack-shots, their score has been wretchedly poor. The cost of sending a representative team from India, we believe, is prohibitive. To get together a number of fairly good shots from among men on leave in England, is of course possible, if an enthusiast takes the trouble. They may shoot for the Kolhapur Cup, but it should be clearly understood that they do not really represent the Indian Volunteer force. If anyone on the Bombay side wishes to form a first class team, he will have to send round the hat as a preliminary measure.

THE section of the Kushalgurh-Kohat-Thall Railway as far as Kohat can now be opened for public traffic whenever the Government of India wish, as the line is practically ready. The shortness of 2-ft. 6-in rolling stock, however, will probably prevent more than one train running daily each way for some time to come. Traffic as far as Hangu should be running by July or August, if such are required. Railway communication along the Kohat-Kurram frontier having thus been carried out, the reduction in the regular garrison on the Samana Range can be ordered. Fort Lockhart is likely to be the only post retained for troops. Fort Cavagnari and the minor outposts being held by the Samana Rifles. There will be a detachment of Native cavalry at Hangu, and one company of Native Infantry with a quarter squadron of cavalry at Thall. The Native Mountain Battery will be withdrawn, as the regular garrison in the Kurram withdraws this week. The net result will eventually be that only one squadron of cavalry and one battalion of infantry will be stationed beyond Kohat. There will thus be released for duty elsewhere a troop of cavalry, one Native Mountain Battery and one permanent garrison of a Mountain Battery, three squadrons of cavalry, three battalions of infantry, and from these it will maintain its Movable Column which has now been in existence for some considerable time past, to meet emergencies on the Samana or in the Kurram. Lord Curzon's policy of withdrawing the regular troops from outlying posts has thus been advanced another step.

THE CORPORATION AND TUBERCULOSIS.

THE report of the Committee of the Corporation on the prevention of tubercular disease is not all that could be desired, but it is a distinct step in the right direction, and it is to be hoped therefore, that at the Corporation's next meeting its adoption will not be hampered by paltry and trivial amendments and objections. The recommendations as they stand are good, though they might be more emphatic. One item that ought to be given greater prominence is that having reference to the prevention of expectoration. In Bombay the habit of expectorating is an abomination. Apart from the danger to health the appearance of the streets is often execrable. In parts of the United States at the present time expectorating in the streets is an offence punishable by fine, and though probably to make a similar condition in Bombay would not be desirable in view of the difference of circumstances, still the recommendation that notices be put up is quite an inadequate solution of the difficulty. The people cannot be expected to understand all at once what significance these precautions have, but the education they have already received in regard to the prevention of plague ought to be enough to show them that they can well leave themselves in the hands of the municipal authorities. As to the half yearly lime-washing of lodging houses and similar institutions, such bye-laws have existed for years in all the larger cities in England, not so much on account of phthisis as on the score of general health. The fact that the already existing regulations in Bombay on the subject have not been carried into effect is a sign of laxity. Another point that certainly should be given the fullest attention is the instruction in regard to the inspection of milk and cattle. Every dairy in the city should be under the most rigid municipal supervision. But it seems a pity that the committee cannot see their way to promulgate some definite scheme for the provision of at least one sanatorium in Bombay for the benefit of consumptives. Certain it is that the world has recently had a noble object lesson in philanthropy on this very subject. Sir Ernest Cassel's recent munificent gift for the provision of sanatoria in England should act as a powerful stimulant to those wealthy citizens of Bombay who have the welfare of their less fortunate townsfolk at heart. But this is too serious a question to be left entirely to chance. The provincial cities of England are fighting the disease with no little spirit, and here in Bombay, because the struggle is more difficult and the danger consequently greater, the same enthusiasm should be evinced by the Municipal authorities. While paying all honour to those who have so nobly come forward in Bombay and have given of their wealth for the amelioration and the suffering of the people, it should be remembered that what is a common danger should be met by a common fund. Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock is of opinion that the present recommendations of the Committee can be carried out without irritation to the people most concerned, and there really seems to be nothing in them that could meet with popular disapproval.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF 18TH APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s. s. s. Persia, Captain W. A. Wheler, with the English Mails of the 18th April, arrived in harbour yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.
Fluke Mr and Mrs A F and 2 children
Granville Mr H C
Byrne Mr and Mrs St Quinton
Rewington Mrs and infant
Crookston Mrs
Hampden Miss
Berry Mr and Mrs R
Spittle Mr E C
Burton Major R D
Hamilton Lieut W
Henwick Surg A C
Woods Mr O
Winfield Mr J F

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

BOERS SETTLING TERMS OF SURRENDER.

MORE TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOER NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, MAY 1.

At the Conference to be held at Vereeniging on the 15th and not on 25th instant, as was at first given out, the Boer leaders will discuss the terms of surrender among themselves and then proceed to Pretoria to settle with Lord Kitchener.

LONDON MAY 2.

It is announced that the War Office has made arrangements to embark over ten thousand men including Imperial Yeomanry and also 2,000 remounts for South Africa in fourteen vessels between now and the end of the month.

A "Standard" telegram from Pretoria dated the 30th ult. says it is understood that hitherto the Burgher meetings have shown a majority in favour of peace, but that it is not unlikely that some irreconcilables may hold out, however generous the terms offered may be.

The "Daily Telegraph" understands that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach has practically decided to yield to the unmistakable opinion of the Commons and abandon the additional stamp duty on cheques.

FURTHER PRESS OPINIONS.

A "Daily Telegraph's" telegram from Pretoria, dated the 29th ult. says that the Boer leaders are placing he issues before the burghers plainly and unreservedly.

The information obtained further indicates that De Wetias frankly stated his opinion that the struggle is now hopeless and that the terms offered by the British Government are reasonable and generous.

It is reported that De Larey like his government intends to adhere to the decision of the majority.

CSUALTIES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The following casualties in South Africa on the 28th April were reported from Pretoria :—Dangerously injd, Lieutenant J. W. Baker, Army Service Corps. At Wynberg, died from tubercle of lungs, Lieutant Mackenzie, Driscolls Scouts, 29th April Vaalgerskloof, severely injured by fall from horse rolling in contusion of shoulder, chest and hip, Captain Allgood, Kings Royal Rifles.

RETURNED TO DUTY.

The following officers wounded or ill in hospital South Africa have recovered and returned to duty :—Lieutenant-Colonel Culling, R. A. M. Corps ; Majors, F. W. Heath, R. F., A. ; Hordern, 3rd Kings Royal Rifles ; Stephens, 2nd Rifle Brigade, and S. Butterworth R. A. M. Corps. Captains, E. C. Sandars and E. H. Stevenson, R. F. A. ; Blake, 3rd West Surrey ; Manley, 4th Somersets ; L. H. Spry and Trevor, 2nd West Yorkshires ; Birket, 5th Lancashire Fusiliers ; L. Marchant, 1st Lancashire Fusiliers ; Reade, 1st East Lancashires ; Hawkshaw, 4th North Staffords and Elphick, 1st Middlesex ; Lieut. S. C. Bartley, R. H. A. ; A. J. Aubry and Gunner E. F. A. ; Appleton 6th Dragoons, Bangalore ... Lancers ; F. J. Connor, Bangalore City S. M. R. ... Pritchard, 2nd Sambalpur S. M. R. ... Dept. Bezwada ... Asst. Commy. Lan-Waltair M. R. ... Dept. ; Mariner, Calcutta R. F. A. ... Chamberlain, Derbyshire ; Malliason, 2nd Yorkshire, L. I. ; C. J. Willey, 2nd Irish Rifles and H. H. Cunningham, 1st Irish Fusiliers.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE ASSASSIN OF THE RUSSIAN MINISTER OF INTERIOR.

The man who assassinated Mr. Sipiaguine, the Russian Minister of the Interior, has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to death by hanging.

PRINCE HENRY OF PRUSSIA IN IRELAND.

VISIT TO DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT.

LONDON APRIL 1.

Prince Henry of Prussia with a squadron of nine splendid vessels has arrived at Swilly on a cruise round the Irish coast. His Highness will pay a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at Kilmainham and will be entertained at the Viceregal Lodge.

THE ESCAPADE OF AMERICAN OFFICERS IN ITALY.

PARDONED BY THE KING.

The King of Italy has pardoned the officers of the United States warship Chicago who were lately imprisoned for riotous conduct on the Piazza of San Marco and they have been released.

INDIA AND THE ARMY CHARGES.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, said he was still corresponding with the Secretary for War regarding India's objections to the extra cost involved in the Army scheme.

We agreed, he said, to pay the extra twopence but object to the incidence of an extra six-pence.

THE SHIPPING COMBINE.

DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

THE CONTROL OF SUBSIDIZED SHIPS.

A debate took place to-night in the Commons on the shipping combination.

The speakers emphasised the dangers of the transference of fast cruisers to a foreign flag and the loss it would be to the carrying trade.

Mr. Balfour said the Government had obtained much information on the subject, but were pledged to secrecy and a debate now would be a great mistake. Arrangements, he said, had been made for giving the Admiralty as complete control over the ships upon which we had a lien, as before.

Regarding the general effects on commerce, it was difficult to prevent the British selling their property to foreigners and nobody would expect the Government to depart from its traditional policy of unrestricted competition without the careful investigation of complex problems involved.

REPORTED INCLUSION OF THE ORIENT LINE.

MADRAS, MAY 2.

The "Madras Mail" publishes the following telegram from the "Ceylon Standard" :—We are in a position this morning to make an announcement which will be received with much surprise in Colombo. We do not vouch for its absolute accuracy, but it is to the effect that the Orient Line will shortly come under the all embracing influence of Mr. Pierpont Morgan.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, MAY 1.

The B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. Duke Westminster left to-day evening.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Silesia, from Japan, left Penang for Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st May.

The Florio and Rubattino Company s. s. Dev. Baldaino which left Bombay on the 15 April, arrived at Naples on the morning of the 2nd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggar 4 3-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols 94 15-16

3 per cent. Rents 101

3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan 109 1-2

3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers 95 1-4

Bar Silver 23 7-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total Bullion £38,000,000, decrease 500,000, Public Deposits £4,000,000, decrease £7,000,000, Other deposits £43,800,000, increase £4,000,000, Other Securities £32,700,000, increase £4,400,000, Notes and Gold £34,200,000, decrease £100,000. The Bank's reserve is 42 per cent. of the Liabilities.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM OLPHERTS.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The death is announced of General Sir W. Olpherts V. C.

[General Sir William Olpherts V. C., was born at Armagh in 1822. He received his early education at the Moravian School of Grace Hill and subsequently at the Royal School of Dungannon, and after going through the usual course of military instruction at Addiscombe, entered the Royal Artillery in 1839. He shortly afterwards proceeded to India, and in 1841, when only nineteen, was selected to command a detachment and four guns of the Bengal Artillery, destined for service in Burmah. The following year he was sent with a detachment and two guns to assist in quelling an insurrection which had broken out in the Sangor and Nerbudda Territories, in Central India, and so satisfactorily did he acquit himself in this expedition, that in 1843, he was appointed to command a field battery at Nowgong. A command which he held during the whole of the Gwalior Campaign, and at the battle of Punniar his battery rendered signal assistance. In 1844 he was nominated by Lord Ellenborough to the command of a battery in the Bundelkund Legion at Jhansi, with which he served in Scinde, under Sir Charles Napier, and, though so young was appointed a Captain-Commandant of Artillery in the Gwalior Contingent, in 1845—having previously held a similar appointment in H.H. the Nizam's service. Having served nearly four years in this capacity he resigned his appointment in consequence of a disagreement with a brother officer, and, after serving with Sir Colin Campbell at Peshawar, 1851-53, returned to England when he was appointed orderly officer at Addiscombe, and the following year was promoted to the rank of Captain of the Bengal Artillery. He remained at Addiscombe until 1854, when he left on the breaking out of the Russian War, having offered his services to the Government, and was sent out to join General Williams at Kars, with the local rank of Major. He went in company with Captain Thompson, by way of Sebastopol, and stayed there a short time during the siege, when he was under fire in the advanced trenches. Soon after arriving at Kars, General Williams to whom he was the bearer of a dispatch from Lord Raglan, recommended him for the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and when the War Office refused to comply with the recommendation, he was detached from the Kars garrison, and joined the Turkish force at "Uchkelisee," near Bayazid, opposed to a column of Russians from "Erivan." After distinguishing himself by riding into Kars direct through the Russian lines as they were besieging it, and at Devee Bournoe, in front of Erzoom, he left General Williams, with whom he did not quite agree, and was appointed to the command of regiment of Osmanli Cavalry under General Beatson, and was at Schumla, being first for a brigade command when peace was declared. After the conclusion of the Crimean War Captain Olpherts returned to India, and the outbreak of the Mutiny found him stationed at Benares. There the native troops mutinied as elsewhere, but thanks to the energy of the English, civil as well as military, the mutiny there was quickly suppressed by General Neil, ably seconded by the fire of Olphert's three guns, and a small detachment of the 10th Foot and Madras Fusiliers. He afterwards joined Havelock's force for the relief of Lucknow, and was present at the battle of Bithoor, where his horse was wounded. But it was on the arrival of the force before Lucknow that he performed the exploit which gained him the Victoria Cross. Two rebel guns were raking the rear of our troops, when Captain Olpherts charged on horseback with the 90th regiment, and assisted in capturing them. Amid showers of grape and a cross-fire of musketry on both sides of the road, he helped to secure these guns, and then riding back for his spare limbers, carried them off, while exposed to a sharp fire from the rebels, whom he mockingly saluted as he galopped past them, though he was wounded by a grape-shot in the shoulder. But this piece of bravery was almost surpassed the next day by another, which, if less dashing, was perhaps still more serviceable to the force. When the main body had reached the Residency, the rearguard, consisting of the 90th regiment, was with some guns and ammunition wagons, quite cut off at the Motee Muhal, and placed in such peril that General Outram gave permission that the guns might be abandoned. Several officers, including Brigadier Cooper, Colonel Campbell, and Captain Crump had been shot down one by one and it seemed impossible that the guns could be saved. However, Captain Olpherts sallied out with Colonel Napier, and by his cool and skilful determination, brought in not only the killed and wounded of the beleaguered rearguard, but even the guns and wagons which Outram had given the troops permission to abandon ; for his actions on these occasions Captain Olpherts was elected by his comrades to receive the Victoria Cross. The following year, 1858, saw Captain Olpherts raised to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel and created a C.B., and in 1861, while still serving in India, he married Alice, daughter of Major-General George Cautley, of the Bengal Cavalry. He remained in India until 1868, when he came home, and was presented with a Sword of Honour by the County and City of Armagh. After an absence of two years he returned to India with the rank of Brigadier-General, in command of the Gwalior District, and subsequently of the Rohilkund District and Sirhind (Umballa) and Oudh (Lucknow) Divisions. In 1875 he quitted India and was promoted to Major-General. Then while waiting for another command he was appointed Lieutenant-General in 1877, and in 1883 was raised to the rank of full General. In 1886 he was created a K.C.B., and he was made a Colonel Commandant of Royal Artillery in 1888.]

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The following is the result of the race for the two thousand guineas :—

Sceptre 1
St. Windelino 2
Black Fancy 3

WON IN RECORD TIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 2

A cablegram to the "Pioneer," dated London 1st May, says that Sceptre's time in the race for the two thousand guineas was a record, viz., 1 minute 39 seconds. Mr. Sievier's Tilly was ridden by Randall an amateur who has become a jockey and who was riding for the first time as a professional.

[Sceptre, who is by Persimmon—Ornament was bought by Mr. Sievier at the sale of the late Duke of Westminster's yearlings for 10,000 guineas.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MAY, 1.

The Bombay Mails of the 19th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day, 1st.

BRITISH IMPERIAL FEDERATION.

CAPTAIN MAHAN'S VIEWS.

EUROPEAN CHAGRIN AT BRITAIN'S POWER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 21.

An "Englishman" special cablegram, dated London, April 30, states :—

Captain Mahan, writing on the subject of Imperial Federation, in the "National Review," dwells on the remarkable unanimity of Continental denunciation of present British Policy. He instances the outcry of disappointment which has followed the painful discovery that the British Lion is not yet dead and that the foreign policy which rendered possible Kandahar, Majuba, Suakim, Khartum and the terrible fate of Gordon has been abandoned for ever. He adds that Imperial Federation will dignify and enlarge each State and each citizen entering its field.

ILLNESS OF THE HONOURABLE MR. BUCKINGHAM.

The Honourable Mr. James Buckingham is suffering from fever in Kohima, and has been ordered home at once. He leaves for England in a few days.

THE VICEROY'S RETURN TO SIMLA.

SIMLA, MAY 2.

H. E. the Viceroy accompanied by Colonel Baring and Lord Suffolk, returned to Simla to-day. The whole of the Government of India is now assembled here.

THE LAST OF THE MAHSUD BLOCKADE.

A notification in the "Gazette" announced the reversion to Punjab of Mr. Merk, who hitherto had been on special duty on the Waziristan border. This marks the last chapter of the Mahsud Blockade.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST HYDROPHIA.

Cases having been brought to the notice of the Commander-in-Chief in which soldiers have died of hydrophobia when prompt despatched to Kasauli Institute might have saved their lives. It is notified that in every case of dog bites in which the slightest suspicion attaches or where the condition of dog cannot be ascertained, in all cases of jackal or wolf bites, soldiers are to be sent at once to Kasauli for treatment.

NEW ORDER OF MERIT FOR NATIVES

(FRO OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

It is notified that in order to provide for a suitable recognition and reward of conspicuous acts of gallantry performed by natives of India whether servants of Government or not, in aid or support of public authority or safety, H. E. the Governor-General in Council, with the assent of the Secretary of State, has resolved to institute a second or civil division of Order of Merit, to be conferred only for acts of gallantry performed hereafter. The Order consists of three classes : the insignia are for the first class gold, for the second, silver with gold wreath, and for the third silver only : to be worn on the left breast pendant from a dark red ribbon with blue edges. The admission to third class is obtained by any conspicuous act of individual gallantry, admission to second class can be obtained only by members of the third class and for a similar act of gallantry, and in like manner the Order of first class is conferred only on members of the second class. In recommending persons for admission to the Order the act of gallantry must be particularly specified and statements of eye-witnesses to the deed must be attached.

The admission to each class of the Order rests with the Government of India alone, and when an act of gallantry has taken place in India recommendations for reward will be forwarded through the district officers to the local government for submission to the Government of India. The notification adds : Whenever a servant of government being a member of the Order is dismissed from the service and whenever any member of the Order is convicted of any such offence or subjected by a criminal court to any such order as implies in the opinion of the local government a defect of character which unfits him to be a member of the Order, a full report of circumstances shall be transmitted to Government of India in the Home Department, together with an expression of the local government's opinion, and it shall thereupon be open to the Government of India to direct dismissal of any. As a rule conferment of the Order of Merit in the civil division will not be accompanied by any grant of money, but the Government of India reserves the right of making such grant in addition to conferring the Order in special cases.

MILITARY OFFICERS FOR BURMA POLICE.

It is notified that it has been decided to allow officers of British service to accept appointments in the Burma Military Police whenever officers of the Staff Corps are not available. Candidates are to be captains or subalterns who have passed the Lower Standard Examination in Urdu and to have usually not less than three years service in India. The officers selected are to be seconded, and the appointments are to be tenable for two years with possible extensions to five years. The pay is to be that at the staff corps of the same rank plus rupees two hundred monthly staff allowance for assistant commandants, and rupees three hundred staff allowance for commandants rising to rupees 350 and 400, respectively, on passing the colloquial examination in Burmese.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Second Lieutenants F. K. Hensley ; H. T. Shakespear ; A. L. Flint, and L. H. A. Batchelor are admitted to the Staff Corps.

Captains W. G. Cramier and L. R. Dess are appointed as Supply and Transport Officers, fifth class Indian Staff Corps—Major J. R. Sandwith to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major W. L. Boswell is permitted to retire.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain Savage to be Honorary Major.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Engineer A. Mackey is permitted to retire.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. S. Curtis, C. S., is posted to Bombay and Lieutenant Stokes, I.M.S., to the Central Provinces.

Major Bythell has been appointed to act for Major Hobday as Deputy Surveyor General, relieving Major Burrard who proceeds home on leave this week.

According to the "Gazette," Foreign Department, Captain F. A. Smith, I. M. S., is to officiate as civil surgeon, Ajmer.

The "Gazette," Home Department, announces that Mr. H. Adamson C. S., is to be Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma.

In the Military department Major W. L. Boswell is permitted to retire.

In the Finance Department Mr. Merrett, Presidency Postmaster, Bombay, has been granted one month's leave, Mr. C. H. Watts officiating.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

DEPUTY FOR FRENCH-INDIA.

MADRAS, MAY 2.

The "Madras Mail" learns from Pondicherry the following results of the balloting for a Deputy for French-India :—M. Henrique, 30,543 votes M. Yves Guyot, 1,995 : M. Blaysen, 168, and M. Alype 2.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS, VISITS A BOER CAMP.

His Excellency, Lord Ampthill, paid a visit to the Boer Camp at Kaity Valley, on the Nilgiris.

He inspected the buildings which have been erected, and expressed himself very pleased at the excellence of the work and the quickness with which it had been carried out.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Hardy, 2nd Infantry Hyderabad Contingents, acts as Assistant Adjutant General, Hyderabad Contingent vice Lieut.-Colonel Herbert, appointed Officiating Commandant, 13th Bengal Lancers.

Orders for reopening the bounties to corps returning from South Africa are cancelled so far as they have not already been given effect to.

Captain Newnham, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster General, Indian Contingent, also two sowars from each of the native regiments detailed for Coronation ceremonies have left for England.

An estimate amounting to one and a half lakhs of rupees has been approved for the provision of accommodation for the Mounted Infantry School at Bangalore.

The Volunteers selected to accompany the Contingent proceeding to England for the Coronation are to be granted free passage whether by road, rail, river sea to port of embarkation on homeward journey, also to their homes on return of Contingent from England. Uniform is to be worn are to be either khaki, serge or as laid down in paragraph 352, Army Regulations.

The composition of the Indian Contingent for the Coronation will be twenty British officers, three warrant officers, sixty-two native officers, four hospital assistants, 948 rank and file and 270 followers. Of this force 313 will be mounted, the horses to be provided in England.

Insignia of the order of St. Michael and St George conferred on Major W. K. Edwards I. M. S., has reached India for presentation to that officer.

It is understood that Col. Mullaly, D. A. G. for mobilisation, army headquarters, will officiate as Deputy Secretary, Government of India, Military Department, vice Col. de Brath, who goes on special duty in connection with the revision of the army regulations.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge carrying the Indian Coronation Contingent, will be timed to reach England by June 15th at the very latest.

The following officers have been appointed Staff Officers of the new Ambulance Bearer Company :—Punjab Command : Major Tyrrel, R.A.M.C. ; Bengal Command : Major A. T. Brown, I.M.S., Madras Command, Lieutenant-Colonel Lloyd, V.C., R.A.M.C. ; Bombay Command, Major Cleveland, I.M.S., They will each have four Assistant Surgeons under their orders.

The following are the senior appointments of officers in the four Madras regiments reconstituted : —2nd Madras Infantry : Commandant, Major R. M. Rainey-Robinson from the 12th Burma Infantry ; 2nd-in-Command Major A. R. Deane, 2nd Madras Infantry. 6th Madras Infantry : Commandant, Major W. Thnillier from the 46th Punjab Infantry ; 2nd-in-Command, not yet decided. 8th Gurkha Rifles : Commandant Major E. Vansittart, from 1-5th Gurkha Rifles ; 2nd-in-Command Major H. D. McIntyre, Madras Infantry. 24th Madras Infantry : Commandant, Major R. P. Crowther, from the 23rd Punjab Pioneers ; 2nd-in-Commander, Major W. A. Oswald, from the 31st Burma Light Infantry.

HOCKEY.

The Government Telegraph Recreation Club met the Bombay Volunteer Artillery team at hockey on the Cooperage yesterday evening, and the former won by five goals to nil.

DR. D. MACDONALD.

Dr. D. MacDonald, M. D., B. Sc., C. M (Edin.) Registrar, of the Bombay University, Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum, Professor of Biology in the Elphinstone College, and Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College, retires from the service and proceeds to Europe by the English mail steamer to-day. On joining the service in July 1879, Dr. Macdonald was appointed Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and in November of the same year, in addition to his duties at the Museum, was appointed Professor of Biology in the Elphinstone College. On returning from leave on medical certificate for nine months in November 1881, he continued to discharge the duties of the two offices until April 1884, when he was appointed to act as Lecturer in Experimental physics in the Elphinstone College. In the following year Dr. Macdonald acted for three months as Professor of English Literature in the Elphinstone College. From June 1885 to October 1888, he officiated as Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College, and in the latter month, was confirmed in the last mentioned appointment. From May to November 1892, he again acted as Lecturer in Experimental Physics in the Elphinstone College. On returning to this country in October 1894 from a six month's furlough, Dr. Macdonald reverted to the duties of his substantive appointments of Curator of the Victoria and Albert Museum, Professor of Biology in the Elphinstone College, and Professor of Botany in the Grant Medical College ; and has continued to hold those appointments up to date. In March 1896, he was placed in Class 1 of the Provincial Educational Service.

Dr. Macdonald who is a brother of Mr. James MacDonald, Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee, is more generally known as Registrar of the Bombay University, the duties of which office he has discharged zealously and conscientiously for a longer term than any of his predecessors. For six months in 1883, he acted as Registrar during the absence on leave of the late Dr. Peterson ; and again in 1887 he acted for him in the same capacity. In 1888 Dr. MacDonald was elected Registrar, and for a period of fourteen years, he has been successively elected Registrar. He has been very popular with the Senate and with the students, kind and gentle in manners, and respected and esteemed by all.

Dr. Macdonald's services to the Young Men's Christian Association were fittingly recognised at a meeting of the Association held on Thursday evening. Mr. Aitken, in addressing the meeting, said that like other great men, Dr. MacDonald would leave behind him something which would remind them of him every day ; for on every question connected with the Association, he had brought to bear his kindness, geniality, and earnestness. Mr. King, in the course of his remarks, said that Dr. MacDonald and the late Mr. Henry Conder were the oldest members who helped the institution from its infancy, not only in pecuniary matters, but in all other ways. Bombay Society will be the poorer for the departure of a man like Dr. Duncan MacDonald. He is yet in the fifty-sixth year of his age, and has been granted an extension of service till April 1903, but the state of his health compels him to leave this country sooner than his friends could have wished.

DISASTER ON BATTLESHIP MARS.

GUN EXPLODES.

TWO OFFICERS AND NINE MEN KILLED.

H. M. S. Mars, which arrived at Queenstown on Tuesday, April 15, reports the bursting of one of her guns, killing two lieutenants and ten men and wounding several others. The accident occurred off Berehaven at 3-55 p. m. on Monday, during practice with a 12-in. barbette gun.

OFFICIAL LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED.

The following is an official list of the killed injured :—

Killed.—Lieut. Miller and Lieut. Bourne ; Edwin Sutton (chief engine room artificer), George Hopkins (petty officer), Henry Humphreys (petty officer), Edwards Brown (able seaman) Alfred Shipton (able seaman), Stephen Bonnett (able seaman), Francis Porter (able seaman), and Frank Barton (able seaman).

Severely injured.—Ellis Collins (since dead) and Albert Steadman.

Slightly injured.—Leonard Petworth, Michael Hopkins, Samuel Thomas, John Oakley, and George Ross.

THE OFFICERS KILLED.

Lieut. James Herbert Simpson, Bourne who is one of the officers killed, entered the Navy in January, 1897. He became a sub-lieutenant in 1899, and was promoted to be lieutenant in 1901. He was the gunnery lieutenant of the Mars, which vessel he joined in April, 1900. The deceased held five first-class certificates. He formerly belonged to H.M.S. Excellent for gun trials.

The Press Association states that the parents of Lieut. Bourne reside in Cheltenham. Lieut. Miller was the son of Captain Miller, late Royal Navy, of Eversley, Weymouth.

Lieut. Tom C. Miller joined the Navy in 1894, was promoted sub-lieutenant in 1900. He was appointed to the Mars in July last year. He held five first-class certificates, and was formerly midshipman on the Magnificent, of the Channel Squadron.

TERRIBLE SCENES.

Later inquiries amongst the officers and men have elicited some further particulars of the disaster, which has caused a general feeling of sympathy in Queenstown, where the vessel was well-known. Gun practice was proceeding off the south-west coast of Ireland on Monday afternoon, and Lieutenants Bourne and Miller were in charge of the firing operations in the fore barbette. One of the great 12-inch breechloading guns on the port side was loaded, and Lieutenant Bourne gave the order to fire. A misfire resulted, and the gun was thereupon carefully examined by Lieutenant Bourne and Lieutenant Miller. The cause of the misfire was not quite apparent and for safety it was decided to ignite the charge by means of the electric auxiliary circuit. This was ultimately done, and instantly the ponderous breech-block burst into scores of pieces, which were hurled like shot and shell all over the barbette.

LIKE REAL WAR.

Not one man in the barbette escaped death or injury. A petty officer who at the moment of the catastrophe was immediately at the rear of the gun was torn into fragments. Lieutenants Bourne and Miller met a similar fate and not one of the unfortunate men who lost their lives escaped fearful mutilation. The interior of the barbette presented an appearance such as would probably be seen in warfare after the bursting on board of a big shell from an enemy's battleship. The massive fittings were torn and twisted and bent, and the whole space was covered with shattered remains of men. The terrific noise of the explosion notified to all on board that an awful calamity had taken place, and to the sound of bugles and the shouts of officers hundreds of men rushed from the lower decks and joined those on the barbette deck who were already at work rendering assistance. Amongst the first to reach the barbette were the two surgeons and the chaplain, and whilst they were at their merciful work the executive officers rallied the ship's company from the temporary confusion into which they had fallen, and the battleship's course was set for Queenstown, which was reached at half-past five o'clock on Tuesday morning.

A FANCY FETE SOUVENIR.

A capital Souvenir of Lady Northcote's Fancy Fete in March last has been published by the "Indian Textile Journal" Company, Limited, Bombay. The publication contains a number of admirably reproduced photos taken at the fete, all of which will be found exceedingly interesting, and especially so to those who assisted in making the show a success. A characteristic portrait of Lady Northcote graces the front page of the Souvenir, and photographs of the Shannon River, the Mono Railway, and the various stalls together with a general panorama of the fete grounds are amongst the other pictures. One especially interesting reproduction is a photo of H. E. Lady Northcote and the Government House Party at tea, this picture containing portraits of Sir Ernest Cassel, Sir Robert Low, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Mr. Sheppard, Col. Craddock, and Capt. the Hon. C. F. Greville. Some excellent groups of the helpers at the stalls are also included. The letter press is bright and well written. Those who were able to visit the fancy fete will find it very pleasurable reading. But they will regret the omission of photographs of the Honorary Secretaries, the only men in Bombay who can make an undertaking of this kind successful.

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.

Our Correspondent at Bhownagar writes :— On Tuesday the heat was intense, the thermometer having reached 111° in the shade.

The Judicial Judge Mr. Kinkaid was engaged in shikaring was on his way to Gorakhmam near Veravel, when he came upon a tigress. He fired at and wounded her, but she escaped. The party was in search when a village policeman was attacked and mauled. Mr. Kinkaid hearing the cries of the man came up and shot the animal dead. The wounded man was sent in a cart to the hospital.

A ward is under construction in connection with the Jaswant Singji Dispensary at Bhownagar for female patients to be treated by a lady doctor. Mr Parvbashanker Goverishanker has given Rs. 5,000 to do this work.

A Camel cart is running between Bhownagar and Talaja a distance of 36 miles carrying from 10 to 12 men ; the charge per head being twelve annas.—

The Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for animals has received the undermentioned donations :—Rs. 1,000 from Mr Bomanji Dinshaw Petit in memory of his late lamented father Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart. ; Rs. 500 from Mr. Framji Dorabje Panday in memory of his late father-in-law Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit Bart., Rs. 400, from Messrs Merwanji Jehangir Mehta and Merwanji Manockji executors of the late Seth Jamsetji Manecaji Kaka in memory of Mr. Jamsetji Manecaji Kaka deceased.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Count von Bulow, the Imperial Chancellor, left Vienna on April 11 on his return to Berlin, accompanied by Herr von Liudenau, Councillor of Legation.

The "Neue Freie Presse" states that according to information from persons who came in contact with him during his stay here, the Imperial Chancellor has every reason to be satisfied with the result of his visit to Vienna. It adds :—

The conferences which the Chancellor held here have established the fact that present arrangements are considered to be so satisfactory that no attempt should be made to replace them by something better, as there is a danger that what at first may appear to be better may in the end prove to be not so good. The Triple Alliance will, therefore, be renewed in its old form.

Count von Bulow is said to have expressed the highest satisfaction at his reception in Venice and in Vienna, but, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Standard," whether he is equally pleased with the results of his journey is not so certain. While it may be taken for granted that Germany's Treaty of Alliance with Italy will be renewed and that her treaty with Austria-Hungary will be prolonged, the question of a renewal of the Treaty of Alliance between Austria-Hungary and Italy is, it is believed, not yet settled, owing to the many differences between these two Powers. The main difficulty is said here to be the situation in the Balkan Peninsula, and there is also the question of the Emperor Francis Joseph or a member of his family visiting the Quirinal, which has been desired by the Italian royal family for many years past.

THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL.

In connection with the recent journey of Count von Bulow, says the "Cologne Gazette," the question has been repeatedly raised as to whether the negotiations with regard to the conclusion of future commercial treaties, especially with Austria-Hungary, had played an important part. The question has generally been answered in the negative, and the answer has been correct.

The "Central Journal of the Steel Industry" learns from a well-informed source that the German Imperial Government has at present no intention of entering into preliminary discussions with foreign Powers on the subject of the conclusion of the new commercial treaties. This attitude is fully explained by the fact that any such deliberations would be devoid of all meaning so long as the existing uncertainty continues with regard to the fate of the Tariff Bill in the Reichstag. On the other hand, the Government will in any circumstances take precautions to prevent the confusion which would result in our relations with foreign countries from a period of no commercial treaties. If, therefore, the proceedings in the Reichstag fail to lead to any positive result as regards the Tariff Bill before the date at which the treaties may according to agreement be denounced, the Government purposes in such circumstances to let the existing treaties remain in force and is assured that such a course will have the entire approval of foreign Powers.

If the German Government has really come to a "modus vivendi" in the above sense with foreign Powers, the Berlin correspondent of the "Times" says, it has certainly found the most obvious way out of its immediate difficulties. The existing treaties expire at the end of 1903, but must be denounced on Dec. 31, 1902. If they are not denounced on that date, they remain in force for 12 months after the date on which they are denounced. Assuming that the statement is correct, the Government by concluding the arrangement mentioned above practically admits that it does not expect the present Reichstag to bring the Tariff Bill to a conclusion, or, at any rate, that it has considered it necessary to provide against such a contingency. The proceedings in the Tariff Committee lend probability to the statement quoted by the "Cologne Gazette."

THE NEAR EAST.

A Reuter telegram of April 15 from Sofia says the Bulgarian Government has informed the Executive of the Macedonian Committee that it has determined to dissolve that body. The direct cause of this notification is said to be the fact that the chief agents of the committee were taken in the act of forming revolutionary bands. It is rumoured that the decision of the Bulgarian Government is at the same time connected with the question of the confirmation of Mgr. Firmilian as Servian Bishop of Uskub, the Bulgarian Government agreeing to take action against the Macedonian Committee as compensation for a postponement of the formal instalment of the Servian portfolio.

The sudden recall from Sofia of the Servian Political Agent M. Djaja, has caused some surprise here, the correspondent adds, and it is stated in official quarters that M. Djaja, in pursuance of his endeavours to establish a good understanding between Servia and Bulgaria, advised the Government not to insist on the confirmation of Mgr. Firmilian.

According to a Reuter telegram from Constantinople, the Porte continues almost daily to report to the Ottoman Ministers abroad incidents of the agitation of the Macedonian-Bulgarian Committee, at the same time enjoining them to urge the powers to take further steps in Bulgaria for the adoption of more efficacious measures by the Bulgarian Government against the proceedings of the committee.

Scarcely has order been restored among the Albanians in Novi-Bazar and Mitrovitza, the same telegram adds, than despatches have arrived announcing a panic and the closing of the bazaar at Diakova, owing to trouble between two well-known Albanian chiefs. Much excitement prevails also at Prizren, owing to the action of two sons of the president of the municipality of Prizren. They took possession of a farm at Novak, near Prizren, evicting the farmer, who was a Christian, and declared that they would not abandon the farm until they had been appointed officers in the gendarmes. Troops intervened, a panic ensued in Prizren, and the bazaars were closed.

PAN-GERMANIC PERIL.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times," writing on April 13, says :—For years past it has been pointed out in your Vienna correspondence that for this country at all events the Triple Alliance has been of no particular advantage. It is astonishing that it should have required the German tariff scheme to open the eyes of the Austrians and Hungarians themselves to this fact; but that it has now done so is beyond question. Although for reasons I have already had occasion to mention, the Dreibund will be renewed, it has lost its former popularity in both halves of the Monarchy. The fault lies with Germany herself. The story is plainly told in very few words by one of the Hungarian vernacular organs, the "Magyar Orszag," which, although the mouthpiece of an extreme party, expresses in this instance an opinion widely held both in Austria and Hungary. It says :—

"Under the shelter of this alliance Germany has rapidly developed into a world-Power. However much the so-called experts in world-policy may represent the 'Dreibund' as a guarantee for universal peace, nobody has yet believed it to be so. On the other hand, it is true that Germany has found therein a powerful support for the development of her international position and colonial policy. Our Monarchy and Italy have nothing to show for this alliance but enormous material sacrifices and no profit. Nobody can pretend that the Hungarian nation was very keen about the German alliance, but if it has been tolerable up to the present it has now become absurd. Of what use is the friendship of Germany to us if it reduces us to a state of economic subjection and renders the export and disposal of our raw produce impossible."

The "Agramer Tagblatt," published in the Croatian capital, writes as follows :—

In view of the ends pursued by the Pan-Germanic League, object of their projected excursion is obvious. They will agitate a little in favour of a greater Germany and remind the Hungarian Germans, who muster over 2,000,000, of their connection with the mother country and their co-nationals in the German empire. They will thus be acting in accordance with the not d'ordre contained in one of the speeches of William II., in which he said that it was the duty of the German people to protect their hundreds of thousands of compatriots residing abroad and to keep alive in them the consciousness that they formed part of the greater Germany of the future. The effect of these words was immediately felt in Hungary. While the Pan-Germanic movement had hitherto only struck root among the Saxons of Transylvania, it then began to spread among the other Germans of Hungary. Newspapers were founded for its promotion, scholar-ships were created to enable students to attend the German Universities, thousands of books and pamphlets were circulated annually in which the might and the grandeur of the German race were proclaimed in prose and verse, and now a financial institution has been placed at the service of the propaganda. In addition to all this a visit by members of the Pan-Germanic League has just been organised with the customary German thoroughness. A Leipsig publisher has caused a special guide-book to be prepared for this excursion, which is accompanied by an ethnographic map of Hungary showing the distribution of the German element, while the greatest care has been taken in other directions to make this national expedition as successful as possible. . . . The Germans themselves have a summary method of dealing with such so-called objectionable foreigners, and have in recent years taken advantage of this particular ground for expulsion in very doubtful cases.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

The following Races will be sailed this afternoon :—

Ship's Boats (Fancy rig) Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 14 followed by Course No. 13—10·1 miles.

Boat's Name	Entered by
H M S Magdala's Cutter	25' Lt E C Carver, R N
P & O Valetta's	26' Capt A G Cubitt, R N R

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3-10 p.m. Course No. 9—9·6 miles.

Boats Name	Owners
Titmouse	Mr R H H Hopkins,
Tomtit	Dr F M Gibson
Chaffa	Capt G Lamb

admission. Dr. Monro Gibson, who seconded the resolution, denounced the Bill as an insult to the intelligence of the country. Equally uncompromising spirit shown against the Bill at the breakfast of the Libration Society which took place the same morning at the Holborn Restaurant, with Mr. W. S. Caine, M. P., in the chair. Mr. Caine said that the object of the conference and the meetings that would follow was to declare war to the knife against the education policy of the Government, and asserted that if the Bill became law it would hand over the education of the villages to the teachings of the High Church Party and would sap the manhood of England. Professor Boyce described the Bill as an attempt so throw the whole cost of the privately managed Church schools upon the shoulders of the public, and as a Bill to hand over the whole of the education of the country to a system of schools which shall be entirely under the control of practically irresponsible local managers, and to provide for denominational teaching under that system. On the following day a deputation representing all sections of Free Church men—Baptist, Wesleyan, Congregational, Quaker, Presbyterian and Methodist was received by Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman at his town house in Grosvenor place, an arrangement made necessary by a cold from which the leader of the Liberal party in the House of Commons was suffering. Sir Henry replied to the addresses of various members of the deputation in terms which plainly mean fighting. He said that he could not define the Bill better than in the words which a great educational authority, writing to him privately, had applied to it—it was a disastrously bad Bill. In no single respect could it be considered acceptable. It set out to co-ordinate the existing system of education, but it did nothing of the sort. On the contrary, it established chaos in place of cosmos. It did nothing for primary education. It accentuated, extended, and perpetuated the religious difficulty. He and Mr. Illingworth were old enough to recall the fight of 1870 and the compromise then arrived at. That compromise Liberals had not liked, but they had loyally abided by it. Now the other side had thrown it over. Henceforward, therefore, Liberals could consider themselves in turn released. The present Bill proposed the endowment of the Church schools. Hatred and distrust of the Board schools was its dominant note. It would have to be fought with all the strength of the party. The latest move against the Education Bill was made yesterday when a meeting of nonconformist members of Parliament took place, and a resolution was passed affirming that the Bill contained no guarantee of educational efficiency, that by inviting the abolition of school boards it deprived the country of a large body of experienced and devoted educationalists, that it violated the principle of religious equality by imposing a heavy burden upon ratepayers for the support of denominational instruction, and that it therefore called for determined opposition.

PROCLAIMING IRELAND.

There have been many signs recently more particularly in agrarian developments of a recrudescence of the Irish trouble, like the poor always with us, but varying in degree. The new land crusade, in which Mr. T. W. Russell is playing a part with all the zeal of a convert added to his natural intensity has naturally tended to excite public opinion in Ireland. Added to this, the Irish Land League has developed an activity which has been exceedingly inconvenient to the Government and very awkward for those against whom its operations are more particularly directed. There has undoubtedly been a return to boycotting, although ordinary crime in Ireland has certainly not increased, and for some time back the Ministerial press, both in Ireland and in England, has been urging ministers to take drastic measures. Either the condition of things in Ireland, or the clamour of the press—or their influences combined—have at length induced the Government to take a strong step by returning to the regime of coercion, discarded some seven years ago by Mr. Wm. Morley, when he was Secretary for Ireland. The coercive tactics have taken the form of a "proclamation" in nine counties and two cities, the counties being Cavan, Cork, Leitrim, Mayo, Roscommon, Sligo, Tipperary, and Waterford, and its cities Cork and Waterford. The meaning of this is that these districts and towns are placed under what is eventually known as the Crimes Act, the technical form of the proclamation being an announcement in the "Dublin Gazette" that they are placed under sections 2, 3, and 4 of the Criminal Law Procedure (Ireland) Act, which relate to trial by special jury, removal of trial, and summary jurisdiction. Section 2 makes persons liable to summary jurisdiction for such offences committed in a proclaimed district as criminal conspiracy, intimidation, taking part in riot and unlawful assembly, and in incitement to commit any offence. Sections 3 and 4 provide for trial by special jury and change of venue at the option of the Attorney-General for offences committed in a proclaimed district. These districts are the portions of the country which have been most prominently identified with the United Irish League agitation. The Irish Nationalists have promptly taken up in the House of Commons the gauge of battle that flung down to them by the Government. Mr. John Redmond succeeded in securing a debate on the subject of coercion by moving the adjournment of the House. The Irish leader, who is admittedly one of the best Parliamentary speakers in the House, delivered against the new policy a speech which was at once ably argumentative and finely impassioned. Mr. George Wyndham, of course, defended the Government, although he admitted that most exaggerated reports as to the condition of political crime in Ireland had been published in the press. On the opposition side the Irish Secretary's speech was regarded as read and only half-hearted, the theory on that side of the House being that the return to coercive measures has been made against his wish and advice. However that may, there is now to be open war between the British Government and Irish Nationalists, and there is a strong belief that the present "proclamation" will be followed up by "proclaiming" the League itself. The line which the Nationalists mean to take may be judged of by the fact that the following cablegram, signed by Mr. John Redmond and Mr. John Dillon, has been despatched to Mr. John Finnity, president of the United Irish League, Chicago. "Government has proclaimed nine counties and cities of Cork and Waterford under Coercion Act, suppressing trial by jury and other valuable portions of Constitution. Right of public meeting and all personal liberty at mercy of agents of Executive. We appeal for sympathy and support for our people in this vital contest."

MR. RHODES'S WILL AND INDIA.

Apropos of what I wrote last week it appears, I am glad to learn, that although India is not expressly mentioned in Mr. Rhodes's will it does not follow that he really ignored the position of that country in the Imperial system or intended to exclude the students of Indian colleges from the benefits he so readily accords to our colonial fellow subjects as well as to Americans and even Germans. The powers of the trusts are as they are more correctly described joint-heirs are very wide and apparently include author ity to apply a portion of the residuary estate to the foundation of scholarships for Anglo-Indians and Indians at such an educational centre as Oxford. That at all events is, I have reason to believe, the view of some who are entitled to an opinion on the subject. In any case the discussion of the matter can do not harm, and if a practicable scheme for utilising a portion of the estate in the interests of India, including of course our own people, can be put forward by Indian educational authorities it would no doubt be acceptable to the trustees, who will probably before long be at their wits end to devise some reasonable methods for utilising the vast resources at their command to promote the great object in view. Now is the time to consider, discuss and bring forward all such proposals. Here is a golden opportunity which may not soon recur for the managers of such schools as the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim, the Byculla Schools, the great Lawrence Asylums and other similar institutions throughout the country and of course also for the syndicates of the Indian universities. Three annual scholarships or two or even one to each university would certainly furnish a potent incentive to Indian students of whatever nationality to bring themselves more closely in touch with the glorious associations of the ancient seats of Western learning.

THE ZENANA MISSION'S JUBILEE.

Though its operations are on a much smaller scale than those of the older Missionary Societies, the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission is by no means the least vigorous of the Protestant Missions to India. Its Jubilee year is now coming to a close, and some of the results achieved are well worth noting. I take the following facts from a little pamphlet entitled "A golden Year," in which the specific objects for which an attempt has been made to raise a Jubilee Fund" are explained. These I need not set forth here, but will note that the motto assumed by the Committee is that of the order of the Star of India. 'Heaven's Light our Guide,' and that their brief manifesto is happily prefaced by Tennyson's lines:—

"Ah! when shall all men's good
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,
And like a lane of beams athwart the sea,
Thro' all the circle of the golden year?"

The Society now maintains efficient high schools for girls at Bombay, Lahore and Panchgani and assists similar schools at Poona and Benares with qualified teachers, and with funds. It also maintains numerous elementary schools. The attendance at all the Schools exceeds 3,000 girls, of whom about 140 are being trained as teachers. The lady Missionaries visit 3,754 Zenanas and are warmly welcomed in them. They regularly visit only those houses in which they are allowed, with full consent of the inmates, to read and explain the Bible. The Society also maintains three hospitals (at Lucknow, Benares and Patna) containing in all 125 beds. There are 12 lady doctors and qualified hospital assistants constantly employed in these Hospitals. There are also several dispensaries in the large towns and outlying stations, in charge of native Christian medical women. About 24,000 patients are treated annually, while the total number of attendances at the dispensaries alone amount to 65,000. On Wednesday last the friends of the Mission were entertained by the Committee at a breakfast in the ancient Hall of the Worshipful Company of Skinners, which was lent for the purpose, by the Masters, Wardens and Court of the Company. Lord Kinnaird presided and among the Stewards were Mr. Herbert Birdwood (Chairman of the Jubilee Committee) Sir Arthur Arnold, General Benyon, Colonel the Hon. E. Bridgeman, Sir T. Fowell Buxton, Mr. R. K. Causton, M. P., Mr. W. Coldstream, Mr. W. D. Cruddas, Sir W. Ogilvie Dalgleish, Mr. E. M. Denny, Sir Charles Elliott, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F. R. S., Sir Frank Green, ex-Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Sir A. J. Newton. Sir James Peile, Mr. Rickett, M. P., Sir Mark Stewart M. P., Mr. Tretton M. P. Sir William Wedderburn, Colonel Williams, M. P., and Sir Arthur Wilson. Some capital addresses on work of the Society were given by Dr. Hardford-Battesby, Miss Edge (Principal of the Mission High School at Bombay) and the Revd. Prebendary H. E. Fox of St. Paul's.

THE LATE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE KARAKA C. S. I.

It will be gartifying to all your readers in Bombay to know that in "Athenæum" of last Saturday the death of their distinguished fellow citizen, the late Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee Karaka, is referred to in terms which show that his claims to literary fame rest on a sure and lasting foundation. The fact is his history of the Parsees of Bombay will always remain a classical authority on the subject. It is a very perfect social history of the Parsee community of Bombay during the great Victorian period. Beside being an author, Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee was intellectually a zealously British subject, whose devotion to our rule was the result of profound conviction and always proved itself in the heartiest and most helpful goodwill. It is a scandal, considering the distinction of his natural gifts, the usefulness of his official career, and his almost religious devotion to the Government he so long and faithfully served, that he never received the honorary knighthood for which the late Sir Richard Temple, who thoroughly appreciated the work, over and over again recommended him. It is so no compensation that his son Mr. Jehanghier Dossabhoy Framjee has attained to his high position in the public service of the Presidency.

MR. WEIR M. P., AND THE NATIVE STATES.

Mr. William Sporton Caine, the globe-trotting M. P. par excellence, must take care or his nose will be put out of joint by that strenuous traveller Mr. James Galloway Weir. The electors of Ross and Cromarty Shires has upon his return from India decided to call attention to the administration of the Native States of India and to move if an opportunity occurs—"That, inasmuch as the principles adopted in 1881 when forming the constitution for the administration of the Native State of Mysore have proved satisfactory, this House is of opinion that in order to ensure the welfare and progress of the subjects of the Native States of India no opportunities should be lost of extending, with suitable modifications in each case, to the other Native States of India, the form of constitution adopted in Mysore," I say if an opportunity occurs, for Mr. Weir's rather bold proposal appears among the notices for which no days have been fixed and never may be fixed. Even if his resolution be added later to the category of notices for which days have been fixed the chances of its getting a hearing in the present session are, I should say, nil, or at any rate extremely remote. Mr. Weir may however have an innings when the Indian Budget comes on for "consideration" in the dog days. The prospect of a speech from Mr. Weir on a question of high policy like that which his sympathy for the Native States has inclined him to raise, should tend to make the members of the House of Commons bear more resignedly the enforced absence, though I regret to say, ill-health, of the estimable Mr. Samuel Smith.

THE S. P. C. A. vs. G. I. P. RAILWAY.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday afternoon, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, delivered his final order in the case in which Mr. K. M. Shroff, Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals charged the G. I. P. Railway Company with cruelly ill-treating certain heads of cattle and with carrying them in such a manner and position as to have subjected them to unnecessary pain and suffering. Mr. Nicholson, of Messrs. Little & Co., Solicitors, appeared for the defendant.

The Magistrate had delivered judgment on the 12th March last subject to the decision of the High Court on the following two questions of law:—(1) "Is the Company liable under the circumstances narrated in my judgment, for the acts of the owner of the cattle and of the goods clerk at Talegaon Station, under section 3 (6) of Act XI of 1890 though the Company may have had no knowledge as to how the animals were carried? and (2) Is Ward Bunder Goods Station a place accessible to the public within the meaning of section 3 (b) of Act XI of 1890, when the Company's orders are that men on business alone should be admitted there?"

The High Court gave its opinion on the first point in the negative and the second in the affirmative.

His Worship in delivering the final order said the High Court having now passed orders on the reference; the first question having been answered in the negative and the second in the affirmative, the Court was about to dismiss the case in conformity with those orders, when Mr. Young, who appeared for the S. P. C. A. wanted to argue a further point, which had not been raised previously and on which the Court had arrived at no conclusion namely, whether, or not the company would be liable on account of constructive "mens rea," they having in this case delegated their authority to their servants at Talegaon. He also contended that the Court had the power even at the late stage of the proceedings to hear him on the point and to come to some decision, as no judgment had been pronounced, the order of the 12th March, not being a judgment as it did not contain all the particulars mentioned either in section 367 or in section 370 of the Criminal Procedure Code. He had also drawn the attention of the Court to the last para. of the judgment in which it was distinctly said "judgment reserved." After a careful consideration of the arguments advanced by the learned counsel on behalf of the prosecution, the Magistrate was of opinion that this Court had no authority to revise or alter its own judgment under section 369. His worship also found on a perusal of the order of the 12th March that it was a judgement, though it was not in conformity with the directions contained in sections 367 and 370 C. P. C. But the document clearly stated the offence with which the accused was charged, the points that raised for determination, the decision of the Court on these points and a consideration of the arguments and evidence advanced on both sides and the reasons of arriving at a certain conclusion in this case. This therefore was neither more nor less than a judgment. There ought, in the opinion of the Court, to be a distinction made between a jungment and a final order and in 21 Calcutta Law Reports, page 121, Justice Trevalyan stated that as he understood a judgment, it meant the expression of the opinion of the Judge or Magistrate, arrived at after a due consideration of the evidence and of the arguments. It need not therefore necessarily include the final order. The order of the 12th March embodied that opinion and arrived at after a detailed consideration of the case; it was therefore a judgment and as it was only signed and delivered in open Court, his worship had no power to alter or revise it even if erroneous. No doubt the final order, namely the punishment of the accused, was not included in this judgment, but that was because the case was referred to the High Court and the order was to be passed in conformity with their direction. With regard to the words "Judgment reserved" which appeared in that document, it was clear on a perusal of its contents that it was evidently a slip; what was meant was the final order to be reserved, but barring that slip of the pen, there was nothing to show that this court did not pronounce a judgment in the case on the 12th March last. With regard to the form in which that judgment appeared, which was not strictly according to section 370 Cr. P. C., his worship had to observe that, as this case involved certain important law points, and as one of some importance, this court thought it ought not to decide it summarily, but to take full notes of the evidence and to submit to the High Court a full judgment in order to enable them to decide the points involved in these proceedings. But even if the judgment was defective, either in the form or in substances, it was a defect, which could be cured; but that in no way altered the nature of the document and could make it no judgment. His worshihp, therefore, could not allow Mr. Young to argue a new point, which he wished to raise in this case, though the Court willingly acceded to the request that he (the magistrate) should take a note that the point of constructive "mens rea" was not raised and decided by this court, when the order of the 12th March was passed. The only thing that now remained was to order the accused to be acquitted, as under the circumstances of the case, no offence had been committed by him. He was therefore acquitted and discharged.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	4	12
B Mandvi, Cavelkis, Umarkhad and Dongri	19	13	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	16	16	27
D Kheteadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	1	3	8
E Mazagon, Parwadi, Sewri, Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo Byculla and 1st Nagpada	12	7	21
F Sion, Sewri and Sion	9	7	13
G Mahim and Worli	2	16	24
Wate Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	3	9
Hospitals	0	3	14
Total	63	73	115
Total plague deaths to date	110,032	95,432	
Same date last year	51	51	197

PEACE AND WAR.

NEGOTIATIONS AT PRETORIA.

REPORTED BOER TERMS OF SURRENDER.

SEVERE FIGHTING IN THE TRANSVAAL.

HEAVY BOER LOSSES.

(From the mail papers April 11 to 18).

A hopeful feeling continues to be manifested in Parliamentary circles over the peace negotiations. It is alleged that in the terms the Boer leaders have submitted to our Government through Lord Kitchener all suggestion of full independence has been dropped.

The air has been full of rumours throughout the week, but nothing definite is known, except that negotiations are proceeding. Lord Milner is, the "Standard" understands, in Pretoria, and it is through Lord Milner that any peace negotiations will be conducted.

There is some ground for the fear entertained in various quarters that any strong outburst of feeling in the country in favour of peace may seriously damage its prospects by leading the Boers to believe that they can force the Government's hand in view of the supposed anxiety to end the war before the Coronation.

BOER ATTITUDE MADE CLEAR.

The Government received late on Tuesday night an important communication from Lord Milner. We are able to announce that it gives the first clear statement of the attitude of the Boer leaders, who have hitherto been at variance on the terms they were prepared to accept. The Government hope to make an announcement as to the progress of the negotiations within the next day or two. It is thought in official circles that if the Government and the Boer leaders can come to an understanding upon the main points, such as the waiving of independence, and the treatment of Cape rebels, peace will be declared, the banishment proclamation will be withdrawn, and the minor points—re-stocking of farms, etc.—will be left over for future consideration by a Board composed of British and Boer representatives. It is asserted in certain quarters that Lord Kitchener has been instructed to give the Boers general assurances as to amnesty and the future administration of the country. On the other hand they have been lead to understand that if they reject the British conditions no opportunity will be offered to them again of ending the war on any terms but unconditional surrender.

The Cabinet, which has held three meetings this week on Tuesday refused, it is stated, a request by the Boer leaders for an armistice during the progress of the negotiations. A variety of legal points arising out of the negotiations in South Africa have been submitted to the consideration of the Attorney General.

THE CABINET COUNCIL.

Saturday's hastily convened meeting of the Cabinet created considerable public interest, the notices to attend having been circulated after the representatives of the Orange Free State and of the Transvaal had been conferring for two days. It was definitely stated that the Government has received a communication from Lord Kitchener on the subject of the conference, and it is assumed (notwithstanding official denials) that certain questions were submitted by the Boers to the Commander-in-Chief, who, in accordance with his instructions, has passed them on to the Cabinet for consideration. The meeting was summoned for a quarter past twelve, and shortly after eleven o'clock a number of persons assembled in Downing-street to witness the arrival of the Ministers.

Another meeting of the Cabinet was hurriedly summoned on Wednesday. Ministers met at the Foreign Office at noon. Lord Salisbury, who presided, arrived early by the Horse Guards entrance, and joined Lord Lansdowne, who had been engaged at the Foreign Office during the morning. Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Balfour, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach were also early in attendance. All the members were present except Lord Cadogan and Lord Ashbourne, who are both in Ireland.

Mr. Hanbury left the meeting at 12,30. Lord Londonderry shortly afterwards left the Foreign Office. Five minutes later Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Mr. Gerald Balfour followed, and the other Ministers shortly afterwards departed. The meeting, which did not last more than half-an-hour, is one of the shortest that has been held for a long time.

MINISTERS VISIT THE KING.

Mr. Chamberlain visited the Colonial Office early on Sunday afternoon, and on leaving drove direct to Buckingham Palace, where he had an audience of the King, and remained for luncheon, staying altogether 2 hours at the Palace.

Mr. Chamberlain left the Palace at half-past three, and drove to his house at Prince's-gardens. In the mean time messengers had left the Foreign Office for Hatfield with despatches for the Prime Minister.

After the Cabinet Council on Wednesday, Lord Salisbury drove from the Foreign Office to Buckingham Places, and had an audience of the King. The Premier, it is understood, remained to luncheon.

DECLARATIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

STATEMENT BY MR. BALFOUR

In the House of Commons on Monday afternoon, Mr. Balfour, in reply to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, who asked whether any terms of peace had been suggested by the Boer leaders in South Africa, said he did not think it was possible to say at present more than this: That a message was received from Lord Kitchener on Saturday with a communication, that a reply had been sent, and that the Government expected a further communication.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman asked whether in these circumstances the Government would not postpone the Budget, which might have the effect of increasing the burdens of the people.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he could not comply with the suggestion.

"NO NEWS."

In the House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. Balfour, replying to a question by Mr. Bryce, said there was no information respecting the peace negotiations, nor could there be at the present stage. The Government would immediately inform the House when they had any news.

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH'S HOPE.

The following is the text of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's reference to South Africa in his Budget speech on Monday night. He was answering the objection as to why take money for war purposes when, prafvemure, the war may soon be over:—

Perhaps I may be asked what is to happen if peace should come in a few weeks, and the large sum of fifty-six or fifty-seven millions which I have suggested should not be required for the purposes of the war. I won't remind the Committee that, in the first place, though war is a very costly thing to wage, it is also a very costly thing to terminate. We shall have to provide for gratuities and bounties to our soldiers who have served in the war. We shall have to provide large sums for disembodiment, considerable sums. I hope, for transport of the Reservists and others home, and for the maintenance, no doubt, of a considerable force in South Africa. Means will have to be provided for something more—something which I am sure, will be more agreeable to the minds of all of us than expenditure in war—means will have to be provided for the realief and the resettlement of the two Colonies which have been so terribly devastated by the war. Means will have to be provided for rebuilding and re-stocking farms—farms, I should hope, not only of those who have been our friends in the war and have fought on our side, but I hope also of those who both by and honestly have been our enemies in the war, and whom we hope to make our friends in the future. (Loud cheers).

I think the House of Commons, if peace is made on terms which in our belief would be satisfactory, enduring, and safe, will be generous in these matters. (Renewed loud cheers.) And yet I do not believe that they need involve any great charge upon the taxpayers of this country, for of this I am convinced, and any one may see for themselves, looking at the remarkable progress which has been already made even during the war, in the restoration of industrial prosperity in the gold fields and in the more important centres of the Transvaal—that it will be found perfectly possible for the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony, if we were to advance them loans for the purposes which I have described, and for other similar purposes—for railway extension, for enabling them to obtain, on fair terms, control over their own railways and matters of that kind—to repay such advances, both and interest, on terms which would be eminently satisfactory to the taxpayers of this country. Therefore, no one need fear that, if the money which I shall ask the committee to provide primarily for the possible cost of the war is not expended on the services, it will be expended beneficially and in accordance with what I am sure would be the desire of all of us, in matters which will be indefinitely more agreeable to all of us than any war expenditure can possibly be.

While Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was speaking a telegram, which there is reason to believe had reference to the pending negotiations at Pretoria, was delivered to Mr. Chamberlain, who, after reading it, handed the message to several colleagues seated near him on the Treasury bench. It was also passed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer after he had concluded his financial statement.

RUMOURED DEADLOCK IN THE NEGOTIATIONS.

In political circles on Wednesday the feeling found general expression that some hitch had occurred in the negotiations with the Boer leaders. In the absence of any official statement, the impression appeared to prevail (says the Exchange Telegraph Company) that if the negotiations prove abortive it will be owing to a disagreement on the question of a general amnesty. It is pointed out that all the Boer leaders have over and over again insisted that Cape rebels should be accorded the same treatment as burghers of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, while on a score of occasions His Majesty's Government have given assurances that no distinction to the loyal Colonists no amnesty would be granted to the Cape rebels.

In Opposition circles it is felt that the difficulty of the banishment proclamation may be overcome if the Government agree not to ask Parliament to specially confirm the terms of the proclamation, as in such an event the proclamation would become ineffective, and the deported burghers would be at liberty to return.

A MESSENGER FROM MR. KRUGER.

It may be taken as not without significance (says the "Birmingham Post") that on Thursday week, simultaneously with the delivery in Downing-street of what has proved a most important message from South Africa, there was despatched at very short notice from The Hague a special emissary from the Boer delegates there for South Africa. He took the overland route to Brindisi, where it was hoped he would catch a mail steamer to Suez, there to transship for Delagoa Bay, where he would meet another Boer emissary who left Holland for the same destination some lengthy days since. It is admitted in Boer official quarters that both of these have been sent in connection with the peace negotiations.

SPECIALITY FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

GOUT

Bishop's Varalettes for Gout

Are confidently recommended to all sufferers from Gout, Rheumatism, Gravel, Gouty Eczema, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all Uric Acid troubles, as they both cure and prevent attacks. When one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout is dropped in water or other liquid it dissolves quickly and completely with brisk effervescence.

A COLONEL in his Majesty's Army writes:—

"A year ago I suffered very much from Gravel, and regularly every two months "passed stones, and had untold torture, and twice was seriously ill in consequence. "I saw your advertisement and got some Bishop's Varalettes for Gout, and from that "day to this I have never suffered the slightest pain, had a suspicion of gravel or "anything else. I have now taken these Varalettes three times a day (one after each "meal) for a year."

Mrs. J. HAMMOND, 7 Crowhurst Road, Brixton, S.W., writes:—

"I feel that I ought to let you know of the great and speedy benefit which I have "derived from the use of your Varalettes for Gout. I am 66 years of age, and have "for many years suffered from Gouty smyptoms, and these became so much aggravated last spring that I frequently could scarcely turn in bed for the pain, or dress "myself in the morning. I then determined to give your remedy a trial, and it is a "positive fact that from the first day of taking it, up to the present date, the acute "pains have entirely disappeared, so that I have not lost one night's rest from that cause. "I continued the treatment for a month, and have since had a 5s. Case. I now find that "if the pains seem inclined to return a few days' treatment disperses them. It is "certainly a wonderful remedy."

Lieut.-Colonel CLARKE, 7 Beacheroft Road, East Sheen, S.W., writes:—

"I have been in the habit of using Bishop's Varalettes for Gout for some time, "and I find them the best corrective for Gout I know of. I have suffered great "inconvenience in the past from this malady, but since I have used Bishop's Varalettes "for Gout I have been but seldom troubled. I was through the Egyptian Campaign, "1881, and during the whole time I used Bishop's Lithia preparations, and found them "of great value. I always take one of Bishop's Varalettes for Gout in my whisky and "water and I find them most convenient and portable."

Of all Chemists in Two Sizes.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS—

ALFRED BISHOP, LTD.,

48 Spelman Street, LONDON.

Like the flight of the swiftest bird is the progress of a hacking cough into consumption. First a cold, then a settled cough, then slow fever, night sweats, and hemorrhages.

Don't neglect your cough. Stop it at once and drive away all thought of consumption. Begin as early as possible—the sooner the better—to take

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

the most effective remedy for coughs of every kind and in every stage.

One of the most annoying coughs is a throat cough, where you have that constant tickling in your throat. It comes on worse at night, keeps you awake, and makes you have that smothered feeling in the chest. It hardly seems possible what one dose of Cherry Pectoral will do for this kind of a cough, it brings such marked relief.

Put up in large and small bottles.

When the cough gets down deep in the chest and the lungs are painful, put one of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Plasters directly over the tender lung. It will draw out all the soreness.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ltd

Carl Martini, Schlotheim Germany

Camelshair Belting and Press Cloth

GOLD & CO.'S

TRADE MARK

BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND, WROUGHT IRON HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable Merchants.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days promptly removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually preventing injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases of dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of the blood, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms of disease, sore throat, and all diseases for which mercury has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from any error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

TRADE MARK

None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.

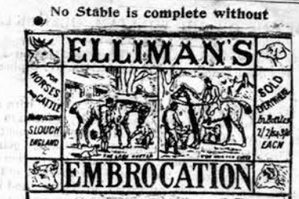
Sold in the highest estimation for more than half a century.

CURES DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA, NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER, &c.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

NOTICES.

No Stable is complete without



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A BAD UNSOUND HORSE.

170 Pages Illustrated.

Sent for 1/- in stamps, or upon receipt of the label from a bottle of 2s., 2s. 6d., or 3s. 6d. Elliman's Royal Embrocation.

Address: ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., Slough, England.

RUBBING EASES PAIN.

By instinct the hand flies to the part hurt, but to eliminate Aches and Pains a safe stimulating medium or lubricant is necessary, and its physical condition should facilitate the process of rubbing. Such is

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.

Elliman's for Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Elliman's ,, Sprains, Bruises,
Elliman's ,, Fresh Cuts,
Elliman's ,, Sore Throat from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Cold at the Chest,
Elliman's ,, Neuralgia from Cold,
Elliman's ,, Chilblains before Broken,
Elliman's ,, Corns when Painful,
Elliman's ,, Cramp, Stiffness,
Elliman's ,, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Foot-ball, Rowing, &c.

Bottles, 8½d., 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s.

Elliman, Sons & Co., Slough, England.

MINERAL WATERS.

TRADE REQUISITES.

IMPORTERS of Sulphuric and other Acids, Codd's patent glass ball Bottles, Essential Oils, and Soluble Fruit Essences of eminent manufacturers, and machineries with parts thereof, and every article connected with Aerated water factory; also

THE CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR SACCHARIN

Refined, 550 times sweeter than Sugar.

Retail price Rs. 10 per lb. Special terms to large buyers.

BEST INDIAN CARPETS AT MODERATE PRICES

CURRIMBHOY JALLALBHOY & Co.,

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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

Medows Street, Bombay.

Preserve Your Sight

By using perfect American Pebble Spectacles, Eye-Glasses, &c.

UNEQUAL VISION

ABOUT eighty persons out of each Hundred have some difference of Focus between the two eyes and yet the majority are content to wear Spectacles made with both lenses alike; the result is continual straining and impairment of the Vision. For the Eyes to be used healthily, each Eye should be suited separately. This method is always practised by T. S. Bennett & Co., Ophthalmic Opticians, Medows Street, Bombay, (see their Pamphlet, "Defects of Sight"), where they may be consulted personally, or by letter, Free of Charge, respecting Spectacles for all forms of defective Vision.

Illustrated Price List and our Pamphlet "Defect of Sight," free on application.

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HINKS WELLS & CO.,

BIRMINGHAM.

THIS series of Pens is made of the same material, by the same tools, by the same process and at the same Works, as the well known series of WAVERLEY PENS, which HINKS WELLS & Co. have for 30 years and upwards (prior to September 1901) MANUFACTURED and SUPPLIED to Messrs. Macniven & Cameron, Ltd.

FOR OFFICE, FOR HOME.

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ONCE USED ALWAYS USED.

SOLD by all STATIONERS.

SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaiba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name MIDY

CURE FOR ASTHMA

GRIMAULT'S

INDIAN CIGARETTES

For Asthmatic people who suffer from OPPRESSION in breathing, HOARSENESS, and BRONCHITIS, INSOMNIA, and DIFFICULTY in EXPECTORATION.

Grimault's Cigarettes render the respiration easier, cut short the paroxysms, and remove the feeling of tightness across the chest.

GRIMAULT & Co, PARIS

Sold by all Chemists.

TRUE HAIR GROWER

A London business man will send to any person interested, a small box of a potent compound that cured him of baldness of many years standing. Mention this paper and enclose four stamps for postage. When the hair begins to grow, he will supply a further quantity at a small charge. Address:

JOHN CRAVEN-BURLEIGH

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NOTICES.

Stephens'

The Violet Black and the Blue Black are the best Copying Inks for India.

Stephen's GUM

Sticks Quickly and Permanently Never Ferments or Mould

HELP FOR THE HELPLESS.

To-day there are thousands of helpless, crippled, bed-ridden rheumatics looking out with feverish anxiety for a cure for their sufferings. They have been disappointed so many times that another trial seems almost useless. In Little's Oriental Balm has been discovered a true cure for rheumatism. It has cured cases that were supposed to be helpless and beyond the range of medicine.

Mr. N. Bell, Weedsport, N. Y., says

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The inhabitants of a far-away village in Surrey have been enjoying a quaint mediæval survival in the sale by auction of a local meadow. Long ago, when the world was not so busy as it is to-day, the landlord of the "White Brown Meadow" at Bourne bequeathed the meadow subject to an auction sale which every now and again adds to the gaiety of this rural population. At each bid a boy sets out to run to a given point, and the "White Brown Meadow" is let to the bidder whose offer is unchallenged when the last boy returns. Equally curious is the candle-light auction at Warton in Warwickshire, where the right of grazing upon the roadside and the common lands is sold each year to the man who bids highest before the last flicker of a candle dies away. As the tallow candle burns away, the bidding begins, and the road surveyor, who acts as auctioneer, encourages the bidders with such phrases as, "Get on, gentlemen, please; the light's burning."

It has not often happened perhaps that the fate of a Government is in the hands of one man, but a British Parliament, of which we hear very little, has just experienced this curious situation. At this moment the Government of British Columbia remains in power because it does not please Mr. Joseph Martin to turn it out. Mr. Martin is the leader of the smallest party in a small Parliament, having behind him four staunch adherents, and with these four votes he holds the balance of power in a House of thirty-eight members. The situation is the more entertaining because both the Prime Minister and Mr. Martin profess to be Liberals. The Dunsmuir Government is regarded at Ottawa as in sympathy with the Laurier Government, and it will be strange if one of these days the Independent Liberal Four, overthrow the Ministry. A month ago Mr. Martin, whose politics seem to be of the elastic sort, voted against his convictions because his voting with them would have meant the fall of the Government, for which he was not ready.'

The relation between the income-tax and torn-up streets may not be obvious at first sight, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer has surely missed an opportunity if he has not taken a page out of Mr. Gladstone's book during the period of the break-up of London streets. Fifty years ago, in introducing a Budget, Mr. Gladstone spoke of twenty-eight claims for compensation for loss of business during the construction of Cannon street, the claimants estimating their year's profits in the aggregate at £48,159. They were awarded a total sum of £26,973 and the British public on reading the newspapers doubtless imagined that the claimants had been harshly dealt with. But a curious official threw a remarkable light on the transaction by looking up the income-tax returns of the various claimants, which he found to reach the total of nine thousand pounds!

There is clearly something in the point of view. A business which is exceedingly prosperous in a compensation case declines mysteriously on the income tax returns, and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach might do worse than base the income tax of the hundreds of recent "compensated" claimants on the figures submitted to the compensation court—unless the court based its allowance on the last income tax return? Mr. Glad tone in the same Budget speech, quoted the case of a man who returned his income at £250, and two years later, on claiming compensation for loss of business, set down his profits at a thousand pounds! The net revenue was afterwards discovered to be nearer two thousand yet the man had for years succeeded in representing himself as passing poor on £250 a year.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his desire to raise new revenue, might have taken many pages from the books of foreign Chancellors. The French Chancellor owes £170,000 a year to the cyclists, and he is in the happy position, too, of drawing a considerable revenue each year from a source of which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach knows nothing—the national, pawnshops of France. The Frenchman can hardly walk through a door or look through a window without being reminded of his taxes, for both doors and windows help to keep France going. Their joint contribution to the Exchequer is over two millions. Every poster on a hoarding yields its quota to the Exchequer in France and the hoardings throughout the country stand for nearly a thousand pounds a week.

The Russian Chancellor has a unique source of revenue which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach must envy. Every Russian going to a concert, a theatre or any public entertainment pays his share towards the support of an institution established by the Russian Government on behalf of the poor. Every ticket so is taxed, and in 1898 a million roubles rolled into the treasury through this channel. But the Government of the Czar established a reputation for financial cleverness when it made a little fortune out of the Crimean war. For months after the end of the war, old iron, shot, and shell were picket up around Sebastopol. For a while a regular trade grew up, thousands of tons of metal being sold. Such a chance was too good to be missed, and the Government stepped in between buyers and sellers with a tax of sixpence per hundred-weight. When the last shot had been picked up and sold, the Czar's Chancellor found that he had reaped a little harvest of fifteen thousand pounds.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer would have been amazed if he had been met at the gates of Parliament on Monday by a great herd of cattle and huge flocks of sheep; but he would have understood such sights on Budget day if he had lived some centuries ago. In the days when the public revenue came in devious ways, when lands and farms and great estates were all the king's and when taxation was paid in kind, the high road to London was thronged with cattle and heavily-laden carts carrying the produce of the country up to the king's court. "Budget Day" meant a great deal more to England then, than a two hours' speech in Parliament. It was one of the great days of ancient England, and it came more than once a year. To "pay, pay pay" was a privilege which our ancestors were allowed to indulge in with almost painful frequency.

The "king's treasury" in those days was indeed the king's' and it was the royal power and pleasure to make full use of it. The wheels of government had not yet become entangled in red tape, and the system of paying the king's taxes in kind had at least the virtue that it brought in the revenue promptly. The old kings brooked no delay. They knew nothing of official departments, with armies of tax collectors and a salary list of millions a year. The king's "taxes" came straight from the king's farm to the king's table. If the Crown needed corn for the royal household, a writ of Privy Seal to the sheriff of a county was all that was necessary to bring it, and if the king's wine-cellars were empty the royal chamberlains took a cask from each cargo landed in England at half its market value. Arms, horses, clothing, food, furniture—all were at the mercy of the king, to whose password the door of every store was thrown wide.

There is a striking record of Budget days of long ago in a document left by the Treasury of Henry II. "I myself," says the chronicler, "have encountered those who have seen victuals conveyed to the court at the times appointed from the royal farms, the officers of the king's horse being exactly informed from which counties wheat, and from which several kinds of flesh or the provender for horses, or the other necessaries, were owing. Then, on payment being made of these things, in manner appointed, the royal officers entered them to the credit of the sheriff, reducing the value in to money." The king became not only the ruler but the landlord of the nation, with first claim upon all that it produced.

It is not surprising that such a method of collecting the revenue should lead to revolt, and one would like to have lived for a day in the reign of Henry I. when "a clamorous throng of countrymen flocked to the king's court, or, which he took more grievously, even threw themselves in his way on his progresses, bringing in their plough-shares as a token of the decay of agriculture; for which they were oppressed by hardships unnumbered by reason of the victuals which they used to convey from their own abodes throughout divers parts of the realm." The king, we are told, took mercy on the poor farmers and allowed them to discharge their liabilities in money. It was at any rate an improvement on the old system by which any farm might be robbed of its produce at the will of the king, as any boat might be seized on the Thames to make good any deficiency at the king's palace.

The offices of the Exchequer in the Middle Ages have been described as a "paradise of clerks." If the full story of the Exchequer could be written, it would be found to enshrine the lives of many faithful scribes who "lived their day and ceased to be" within its walls, toiling daily for fifty years with the public accounts, and building up in their hours of leisure great works of reference which are still in use to-day. Some of them found other interests outside the immediate affairs of the Exchequer, and their records throw a curious light on the politics of their time. Once, when a coal merchant was arrested for debt while delivering coal to the great Lord Burleigh, the permanent official at the Exchequer was requested to settle the matter by a stroke of his pen, and there is a record of a silk tradesman who had unconsciously offended the law by wearing a silk nightcap, who was sent by some very high person to the Exchequer, with Lord Burleigh's request that the Remembrancer would 'end the matter with the Customers and let him go.''

Falling Hair

Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour,

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A SINGLE SET is often sufficient to cure the severest humour, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENNON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," post free. POTTER CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

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GOLD MEDAL
at the
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Rich in nourishing and stimulating properties, it builds up and invigorates the system.

Best & Goes Farthest.

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HARNESS PREPARATIONS.

For Boots and Shoes, Harness and all Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the leather. Requires no brushing.

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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
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Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
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For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk

As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.

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PURE MILK COMBINED WITH WHEAT AND BARLEY MALT.

Full Nourishment, partly predigested. Sterilized.

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THE BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS IN ALL CLIMATES.
IN POWDER FORM.
KEEPS INDEFINITELY.
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD.
OF ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES.

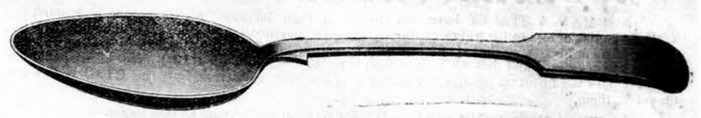
BEST ELECTRO-PLATED NICKEL SILVER.
THE BEST THAT ENGLAND CAN PRODUCE.
WILL LAST A LIFE-TIME.

SPEAR PLAIN.

	A Quality—Rs. a.	B Quality—Rs. a.
Tea Spoons	per doz. 16 8	15 12
Dessert Spoons	„ 30 0	25 4
Table Spoons	„ 42 8	38 8
Dessert Forks.	„ 30 0	25 4
Table Forks	„ 42 8	38 8

KING'S.

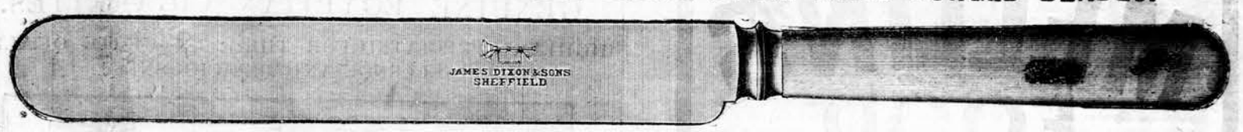
	A Quality— Rs. a.	B Quality—Rs. a.
Tea Spoons	per doz. 22 0	18 14
Dessert.	„ 37 0	33 12
Table Spoons	„ 50 0	46 4
Dessert Forks	„ 37 0	33 12
Table Forks	„ 50 0	46 4



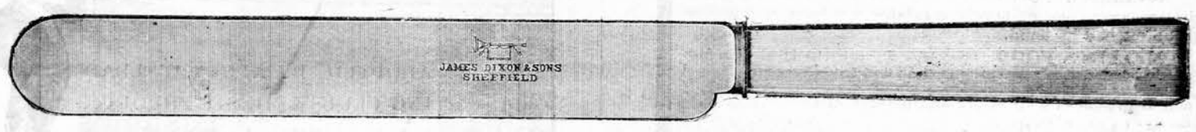
FIDDLE PATTERN.

	A Quality— Rs. a,	B Quality—Rs. a]
Tea Spoons	per doz. 11 12	10 0
Dessert Spoons	„ 22 0	19 0
Table Spoons	„ 28 0	25 8
Dessert Forks	„ 22 0	19 0
Table Forks	„ 28 0	25 8

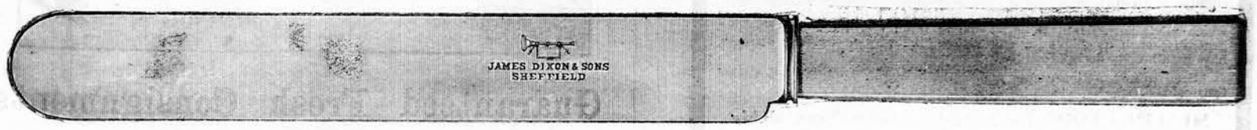
TABLE CUTLERY, BEST DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL HAND FORGED BLADES.



No. 1002.—Bone Handles.—Table Knives, per dozen, Rs. 18-8; Dessert Knives, per doz., 14-12.
Pair Meat Carvers, Rs. 7-8; Steel, Rs. 2-4.



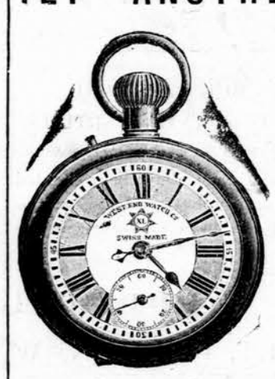
Xylonite Handles.—Table Knives, per dozen, Rs. 19-8; Dessert Knives, per doz., Rs. 25-12.
Pair Meat Carvers, Rs. 8; Steel, Rs. 2-8.



Ivory Handles, Edge Pinned.—Table Knives, per doz., Rs. 42; Dessert Knives, per doz., Rs. 29-12.
Pair Meat Carvers, Rs. 15; Steel, Rs. 5-8.

MESSRS. MARCKS & CO. LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

YET ANOTHER CHEAP WATCH
Made on the Roskopf System.
Guaranteed for One Year.



19‴ size watch.

HAVING all the merits of the best watches, made on the same principle ever produced by any maker, while, owing to the improvements introduced into the going train, we obtain better results in the time-keeping than is usually the case with watches made on the same principle.

This watch is called **THE EXCEL**, is made in 2 sizes, 19‴ size (as illustrated,) and 21‴ size larger.

With or without a second hand, and we sell it:

IN OPEN FACE
NICKEL SILVER CASE,
at Rs. 12.

(Including box, spare spring and glass.)

To the purchaser of 3 watches in a lot, we allow a reduction of 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ „ 10 per cent.

OBTAINABLE DIRECT FROM OUR OFFICES, OR FROM ALL DEALERS IN THE BAZAR.

THE WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
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THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
CALVERT'S
No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC. The STRONGEST DISINFECTANT KNOWN.
15% CARBOLIC POWDER. A Safe, Cheap and Effective Preparation.
Awarded 100 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.
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"HARLENE" FOR THE HAIR
THE VERY FINEST DRESSING.
SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
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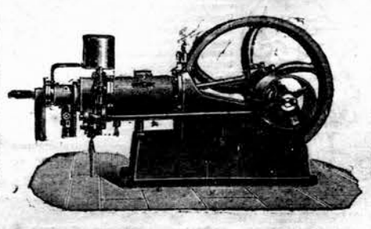

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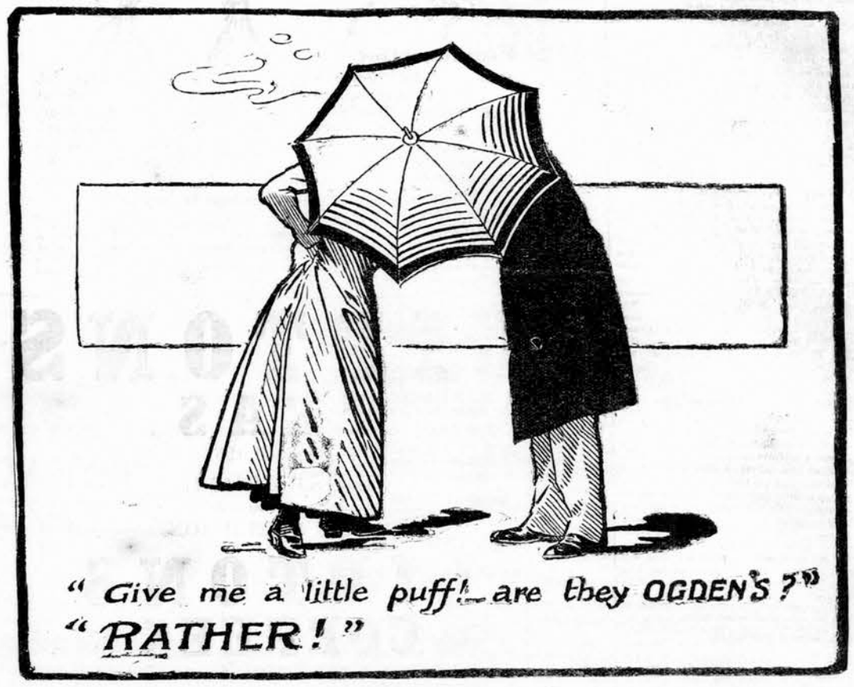

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